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INSCRIPTIONS IN DHARWAR AND MYSORE.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE

COMMITTEE OF ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES OF

WESTERN INDIA.

EDITED BY T. C. HOPE, ESQ.

BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE.

I.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF AHMEDABAD, CAPITAL OF GOOZERAT. Photographed by Col. Biggs, with an Historical and Descriptive Sketch by T. C. Hope, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Architectural Notes by James Fergusson, F.R.S. With 2 Maps, 120 Photographs, and 32 Woodcuts, 4to. *Price Five Guineas.*

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INSCRIPTIONS IN DHARWAR AND MYSORE.

PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE LATE DR. PIGOU, BOMBAY MEDICAL SERVICE, AND COLONEL BIGGS, LATE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

EDITED BY T. C. HOPE, ESQ.,

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CONTENTS.

PREFACE.

MAP OF DHARWAR AND MYSORE.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I. IWULLEE. Inscribed Stone at the Shivite Temple.
II. Ditto. Inscription on the Gateway of the Town.
III. Ditto. ditto. from the Shivite Temple.
IV. Ditto. Buddhist Stone on the top of the hill.
V. Ditto. Inscribed Rock on the bank of the river.
VI. Ditto. Inscription on a Pillar of the Shivite Temple.
VII. Ditto. ditto. ditto.
VIII. Ditto. Inscription in a dark vault of the Temple.
IX. Ditto. Inscribed Stone (locality unknown).
X. BADAMEE. The Buddhist Cave and Inscription.
XI. Ditto. Inscribed Rock near the largest cave.
XII. Ditto. Inscription in the interior of the cave.
XIII. Ditto. ditto.
XIV. Ditto. ditto.
XV. Ditto. Inscribed Stone in the Town.
XVI. PURUDGUR. Inscription on a Stone nine feet high, in the Temple.
XVII. Ditto. Inscribed Pillar in the Great Temple.
XVIII. Ditto. Inscribed Pillars outside ditto.
XIX. Ditto. Inscribed Pillar in ditto.
XX. Ditto. Eastern Porch of the Great Temple, with Inscription.
XXI. Ditto. Figure and Inscription from the South Porch of the Great Temple.
XXII. BUNSHUNKUREE. Inscribed Stone in a Temple.
XXIII. DUMBUL. Inscribed Stone.
XXIV. GUDUK. Two Inscribed Stones.
XXV. Ditto. Inscribed Stone.
XXVI. KIRWUTTEE. Ditto.
XXVII. SONDUTTEE. Ditto.
XXVIII. NURSAPOOR. Ditto.
XXIX. HUNGUL. Memorial Stones.
XXX. Ditto. A Memorial Stone.
XXXI. HUMPEE OR BEEJANUGGUR. Inscribed Stone.
XXXII. Ditto. Ditto.
XXXIII. TELOWLEE. Ditto.
XXXIV. Ditto. Ditto.
XXXV. CHOWDANOOR. Ditto.
XXXVI. Ditto. Ditto.
XXXVII. Ditto. Two Inscribed Stones.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Government of Bombay has at various times taken steps towards portraying and presenting to the public portions of the magnificent architecture with which that Presidency and the territories bordering on it abound. About ten years ago, Captain (now Colonel) Biggs and Dr. Pigou were employed to take photographs at Beejapoor, and in Dharwar and Mysore. Subsequently a series of plans and drawings of Beejapoor, which had been prepared under the superintendence of Captain Hart, were published for the Government under the editorship of Mr. James Fergusson; and more recently still, Colonel Biggs took for the Government a number of photographs of Ahmedabad. In February, 1865, the undermentioned gentlemen were requested by His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, to form themselves into a Committee with the view of publishing the materials collected as above described, and others to be procured, in the form of a comprehensive series of volumes on the Architectural Antiquities of Western India.

THE HON. W. E. FREERE.
THE HON. A. K. FORBES.
THE HON. H. NEWTON.
THE HON. W. R. CARTER.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON. RUSTOMJEE J. JEEJEEBHOY.
THE HON. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.
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REV. DR. WILSON.
T. C. HAVILAND, ESQ.
SIR A. GRANT, BART.
W. WORDSWORTH, ESQ.
BHAU DAJEE, ESQ.
J. TRUBSHAWE, ESQ.
E. I. HOWARD, ESQ.

A considerable portion of the already collected materials above mentioned have now been published by the Committee's desire, under my gratuitous editorship and superintendence, in the form of three large volumes, illustrating Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, and Dharwar and Mysore respectively, the heavy cost being in great measure met by the liberal donations of Messrs. Premchund Raichund and Kursondas Madhowdas.

Among the materials still remaining are about sixty inscriptions, some on cave temples, others on monumental or inscribed stones, and in both the ancient Gupta and more modern characters. As they had not been deciphered, and their value was unknown, it became a question whether they should be published, and if so in what form. Coming, as they did, from the Dharwar and Mysore territories, there were grounds for supposing that they were at least analogous to, and possibly many of them identical with, those which came under the extensive survey and searching scrutiny of Mr. (now Sir Walter) Elliott, of the Madras Civil Service, the results of which are embodied in his well known article, republished from the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society," vol. iv. in the seventh volume of the "Madras Journal of Literature and Science." The general public, too, could not be expected to purchase them; but, on the other hand, the facility of multiplication, owing to their being photographs, rendered it easy to supply copies in all quarters where they were likely to be esteemed; and it seemed probable that even though the inscriptions themselves might prove of little intrinsic value, the learned might through their means acquire a familiarity with the characters which is at present obtainable with difficulty, and a stimulus to further researches in the vast field of Indian record to which they belong. It has therefore been decided to print, but not to publish, a limited number of copies for distribution among societies and individuals likely to appreciate them. The negatives will afterwards be deposited in the Museum attached to the India Office, from

the authorities of which additional copies can at any time be procured. It was also thought best not to append to them any special explanatory dissertation, but to leave them for review in some of the journals or reports devoted to Oriental subjects, by any person who might be tempted to study them.

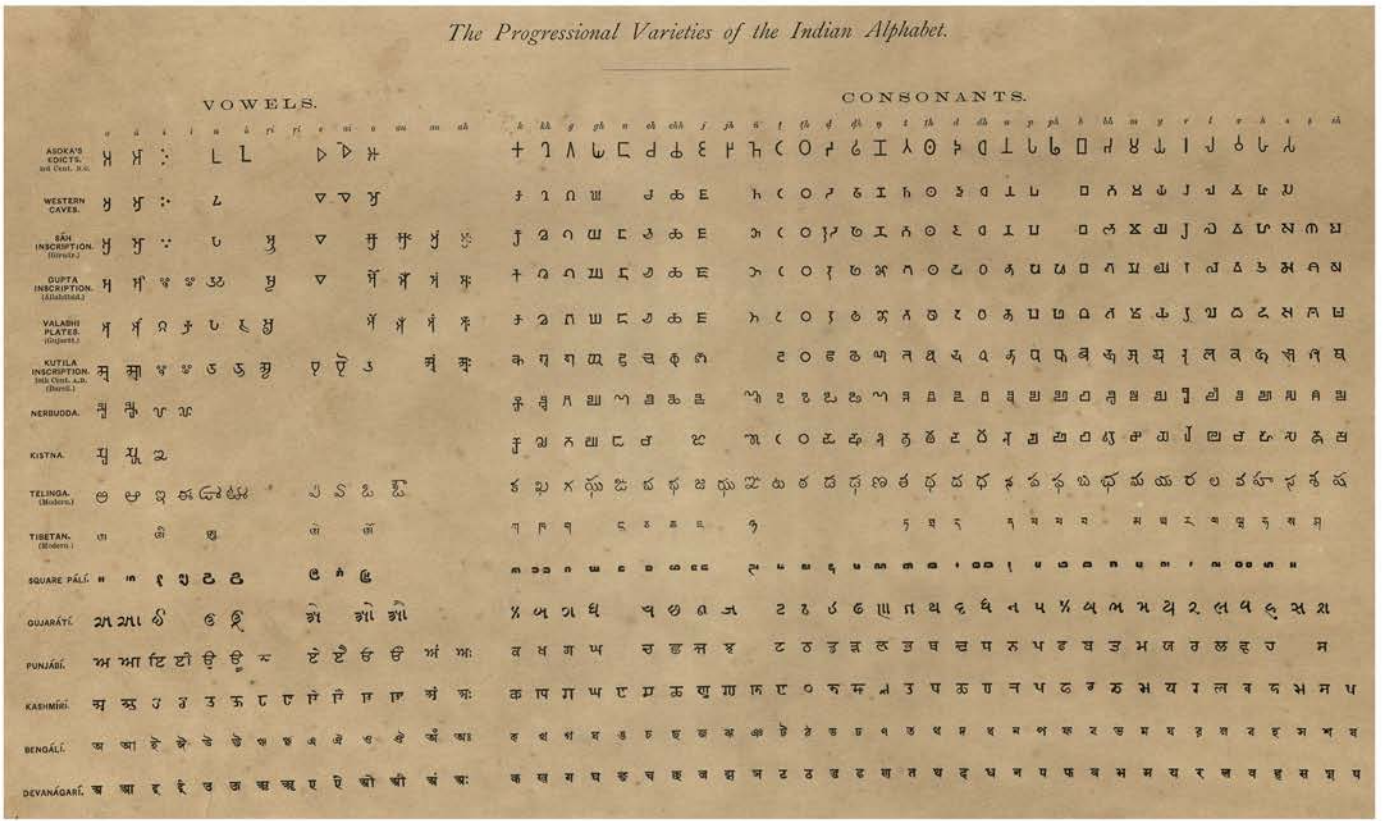
The following remarks by Sir Walter Elliott on the two MS. volumes, containing 595 inscriptions, which he presented to the Royal Asiatic Society, appropriately describe such monuments in general:—

"Most of these are engraved on great slabs of stone, generally formed from a compact black basalt, which "takes a fine polish, and seems particularly adapted for resisting the influence of the weather. Sometimes the "slabs are of clay slate, or, particularly to the north east, of a small schistose limestone, more liable to injury "and erosion. Others again are cut on the pillars of temples, or on their exterior walls, as on the sandstone "temples of Eiwullee or Eiyaholla; and a very few are taken from deeds engraved on sheets of copper, that had "been long in the earth, and had accidentally been brought to light. Several have been procured from "monumental stones recording the death of warriors, or incremation of sattis; the latter are frequent in the "south west portion of the Dharwar district and in Mysore, and display rudely sculptured representations of the "scenes recorded. The plain slabs have generally a few symbols engraved above the commencement of the "inscription. In the right corner is the sun, in the left the moon. Below the sun is sometimes found the "peculiar ensign or symbol of the party making the grant. Thus the Chalúkyas carry the figure of a boar, "which was their signet or ensign; and the Yadavas are often distinguished by the representation of a crooked "knife or dagger. Underneath the moon is a cow and calf, which were always presented to the Brahmins on "the occasion of grants being made. In the centre is the chief objects of worship of the grantee. The "Chalúkyas, being worshippers of Siva, have the Lingam in this situation, with an officiating priest on the one "side of it and a votary on the other; the Kalabhuryas, a sitting Jain Tirthara, with attendants, &c. But most "of the grants having been made by individuals of humbler rank, they represent some symbol peculiar to them, "together with the Ling, or a Jain deity. A grant by a Zemindar of the Nagavansa at Bheiranmati, near "Bagalkotah, in Saka 912, exhibits, under a representation of the sun, a cobra di capello snake with the hood "expanded, a Lingam in the centre, and the cow and calf under that of the moon. The language employed is "for the most part Sanscrit, arranged in slokas of different metres, and containing a considerable mixture of ancient "Canarese words and phrases, many of them now obsolete. Sometimes the Canarese tongue predominates "much more, and a few are entirely in that dialect. The monumental stones are invariably Canarese."

The inscriptions now made public are not all, however, of the classes above referred to. Some are in caves and on rocks, and in the most ancient characters. The transitions of the Indian Pali alphabets from the sixth century (B. C.) downwards, which were first tabulated by Prinsep, having in the progress of investigation become more fixed and better understood, and typography having been adapted for their expression, it appeared that a synopsis of them, as accurate as is now practicable, would be a useful addition to this volume, and I have much pleasure in appending one accordingly, which Mr. Edward Thomas, the well known Indian Archæologist, has most obligingly prepared upon the basis of that which he originally published in his edition of Prinsep's "Indian Antiquities."

T. C. H.

The Progressional Varieties of the Indian Alphabet.



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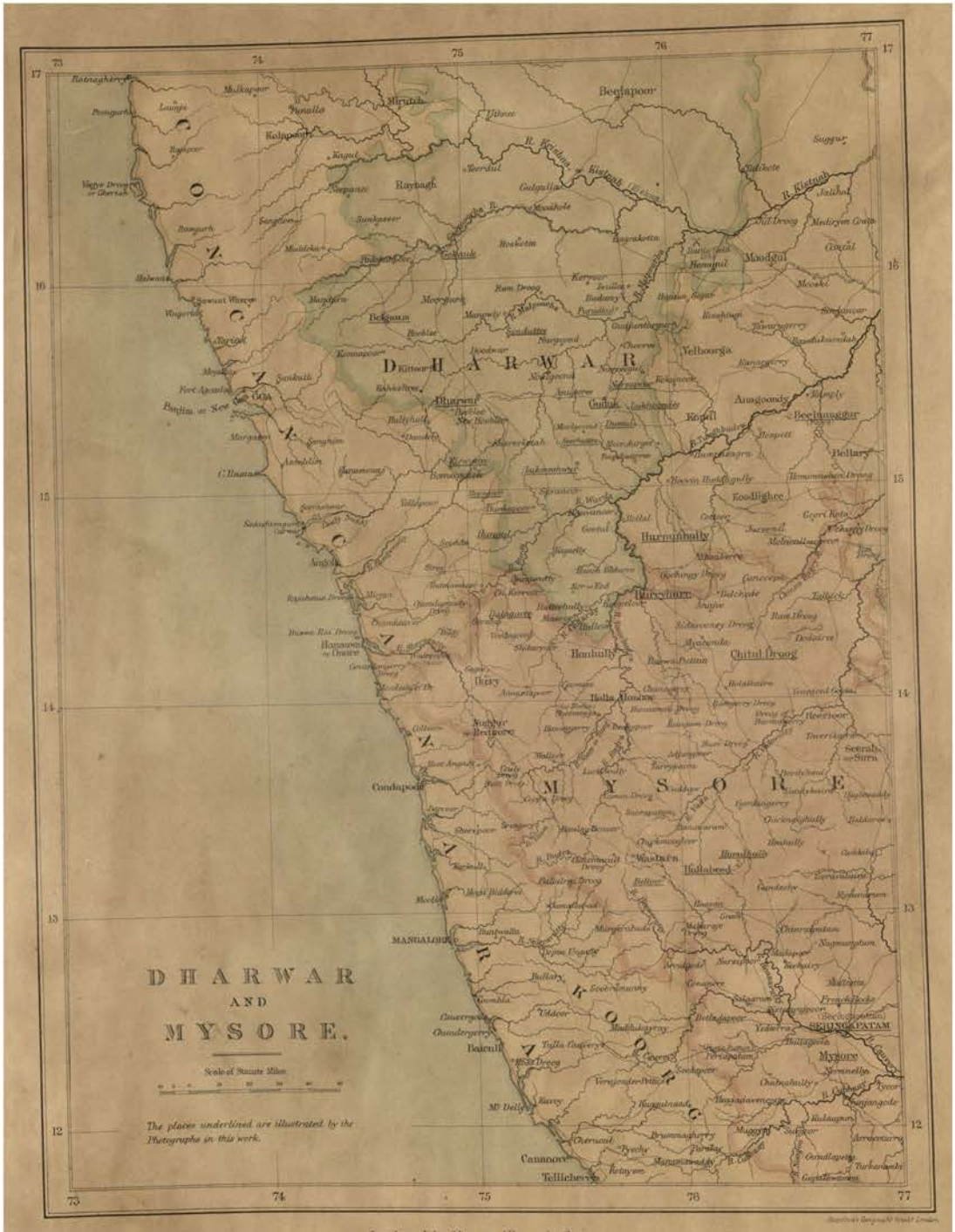
1887

Our Future Queen



London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

PLATE I. IWULLEE. *Inscribed Stone at the Shivite Temple.*

PLATE I. IWULLEE. *Inscribed Stone at the Shivite Temple.*

PLATE II. IWULLEE. *Inscription on the Gateway of the Town.*

PLATE III. IWULLEE. *Inscription from the Shivite Temple.*

PLATE IV. [illegible] Buddha Statue in Mantapa on the Hill.

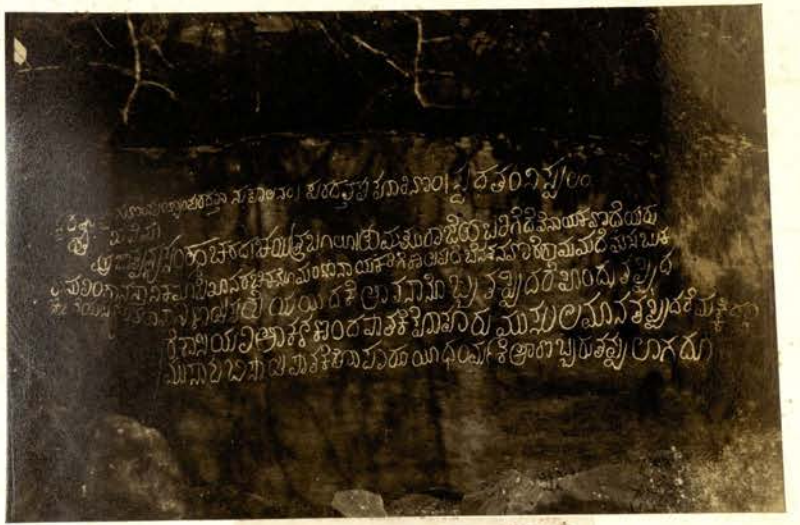


PLATE V. IWUDEE. [illegible]

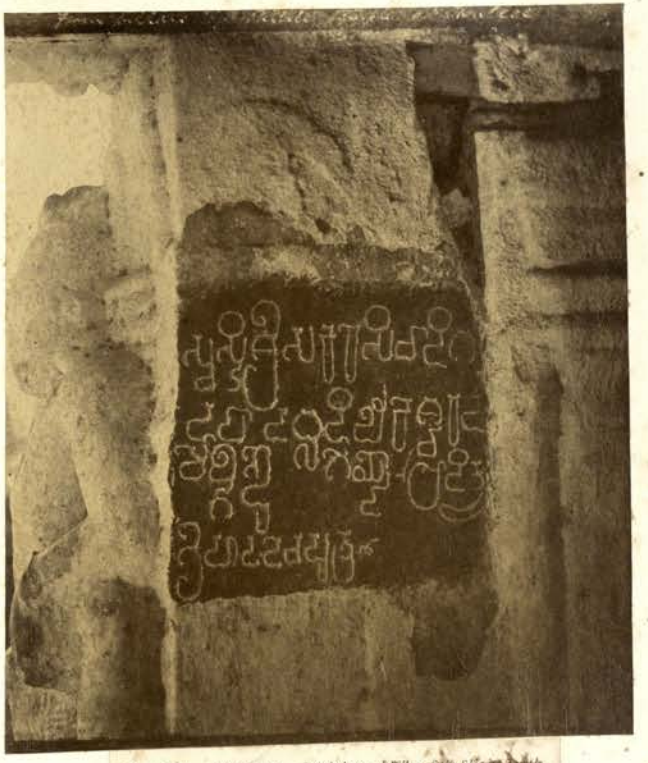


PLATE VI. IWULLEE. *Inscription on a Pillar of the Siveeta Temple.*

Pattadkal

PLATE VII. IWULLEE. *Inscription on a Pillar of the Siveeta Temple.*

PLATE VIII. IWULLEE. *Inscription in the South Porch of the Temple*

Locality unknown

PLATE VIII. IWULLEE. *Inscription on a dark Rock of the Temple*

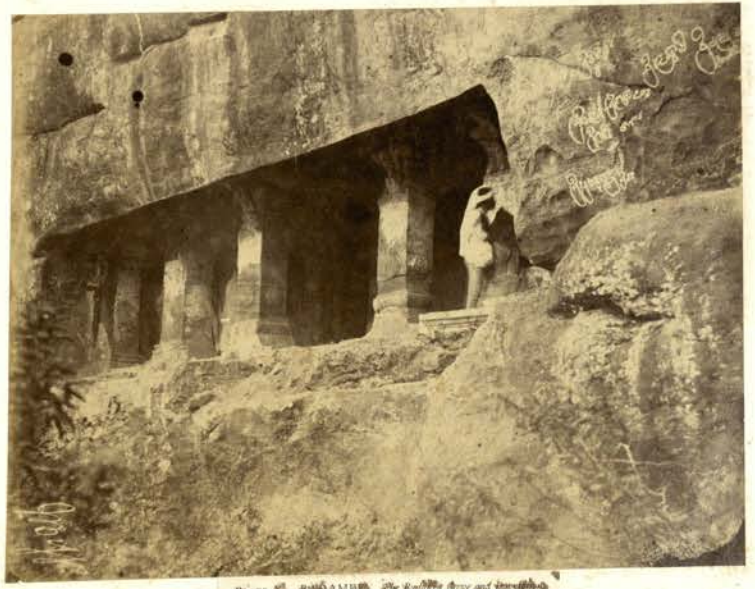


PLATE [illegible] BADAMEE. [illegible]

PLATE XIV. BADAMEE. *Inscribed Rock near the largest Cave.*

PLATE XII. BADAMEE. *Inscription on the Interior of the Cave.*

PLATE XIII. BADAMEE. *Inscription on the Interior of the Cave.*

Plate XIV. BADAMEE. *Inscription in the Interior of the Cave.*

Plate XV. BADAMEE. *Inscribed Stone in the Town.*

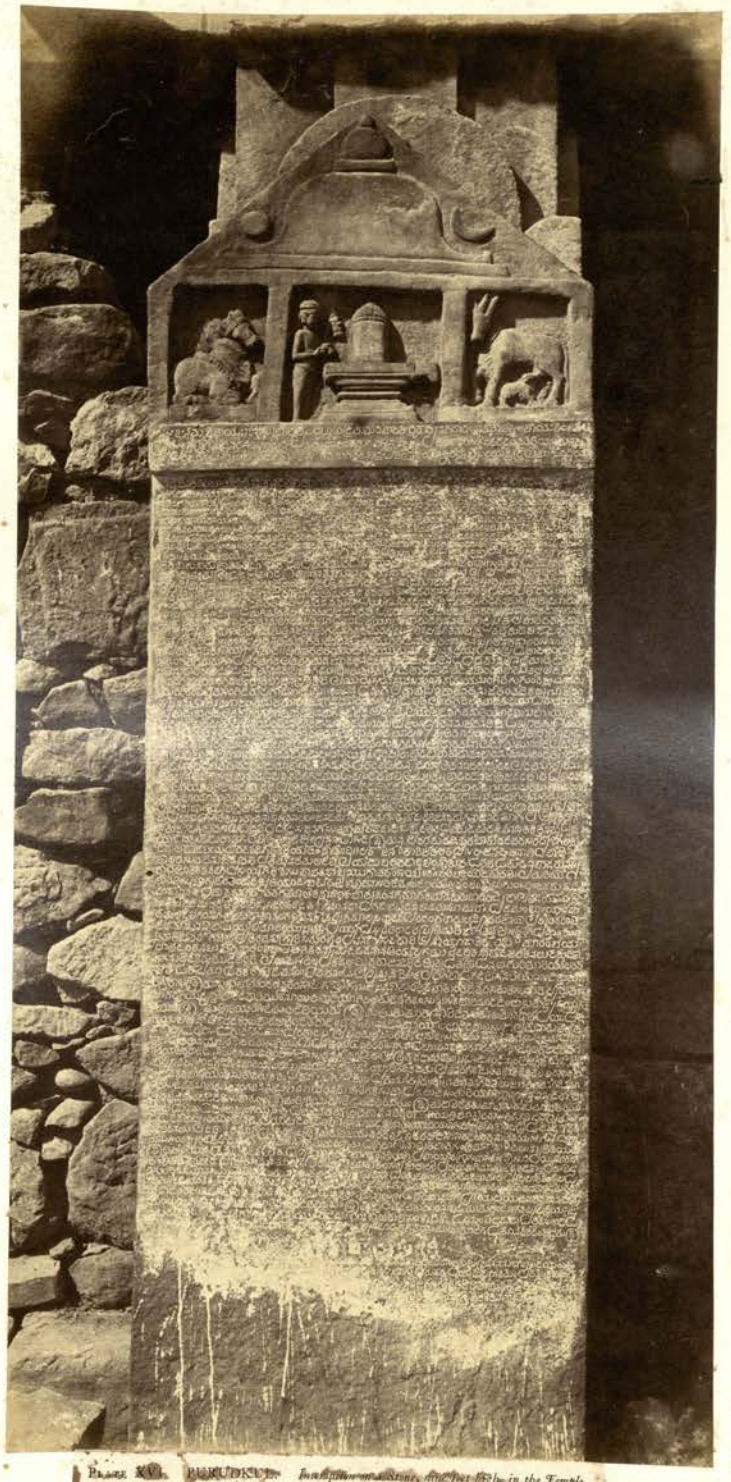
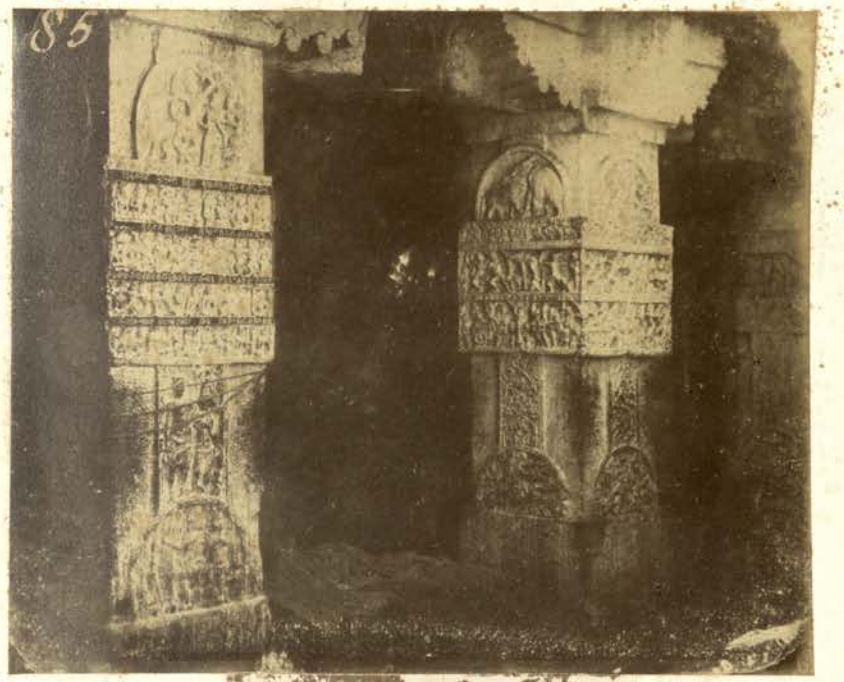


PLATE XVII. PURUTOISUM *Inscription on a stone, eight feet high, in the Temple.*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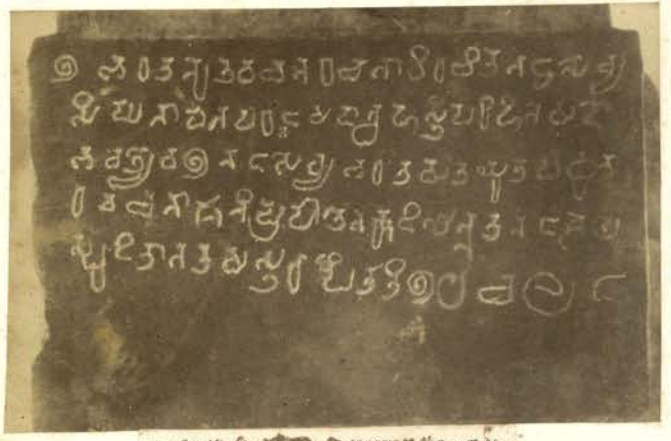


PLATE XX. VOGATTIMAL. Eastern Portal of the Jaina Temple, with Inscription.

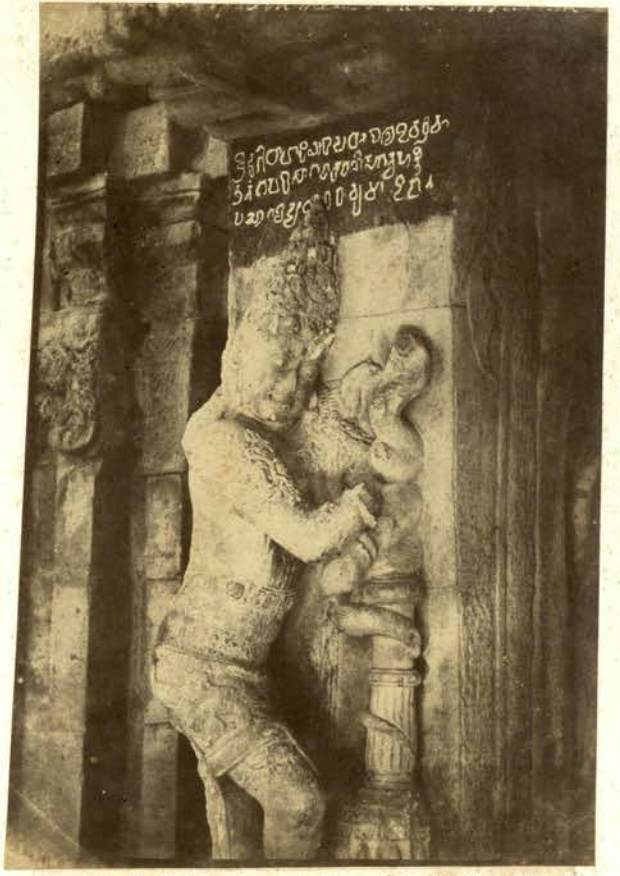


PLATE XXI. PURUDKUL. *Figure and Inscription from the South Porch of the Great Temple*

PLATE XXII. BUNSHUNKUREE. *Inscribed Stone in a Temple*

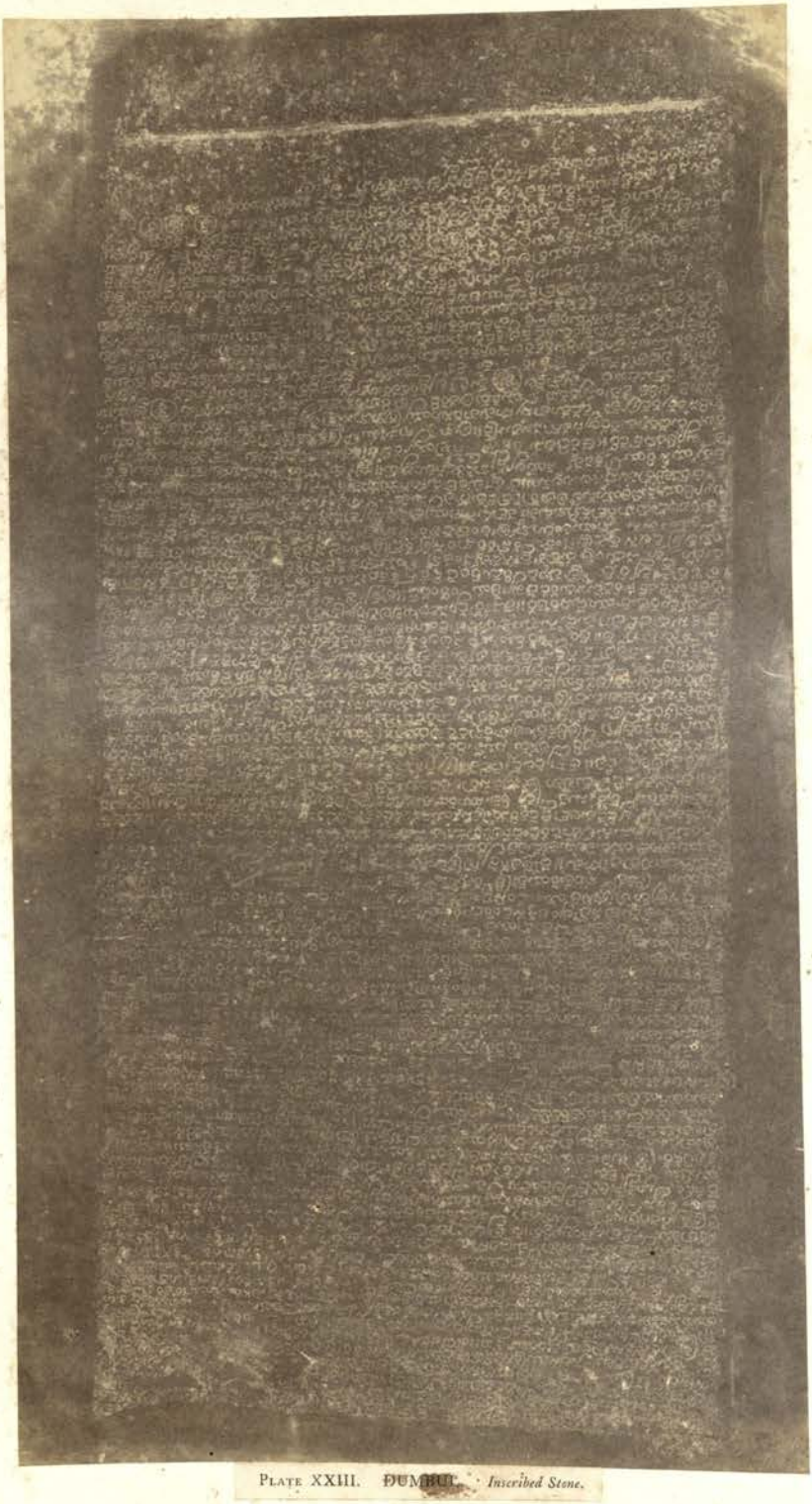


PLATE XXIII. DUMBUL. *Inscribed Stone.*

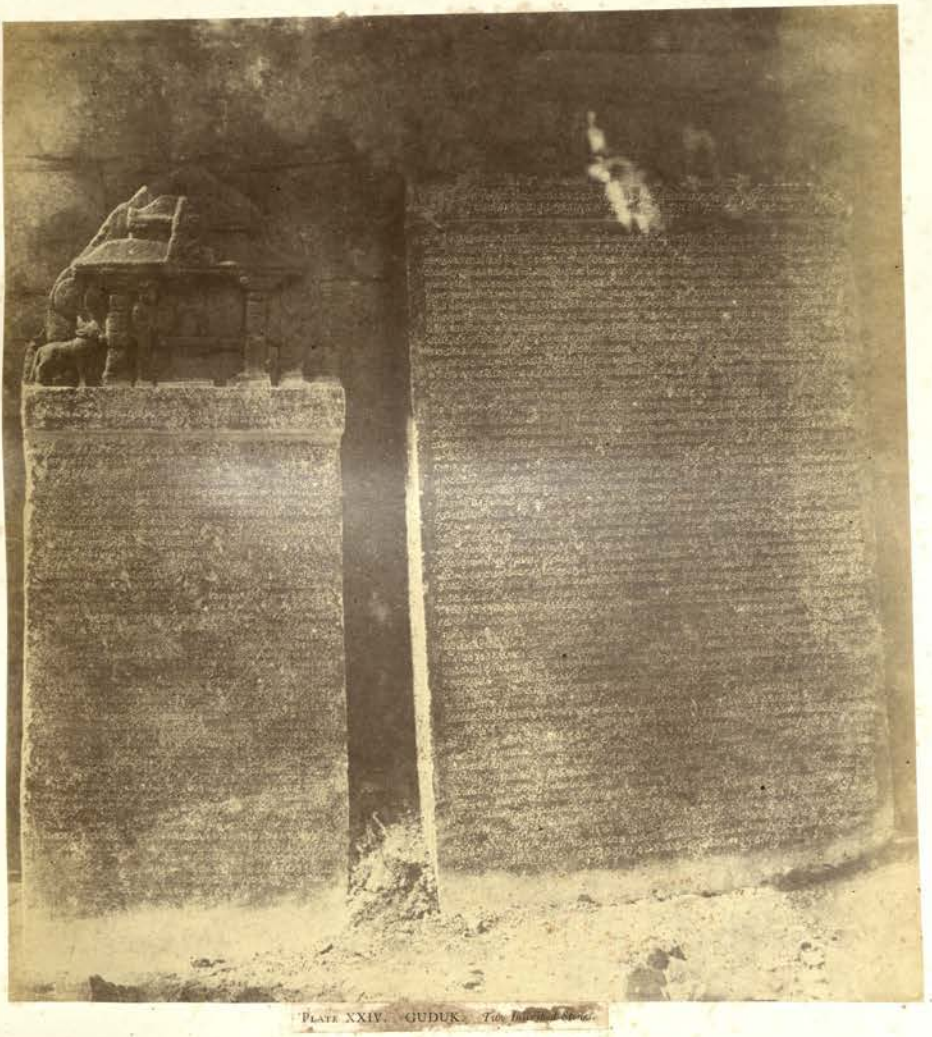
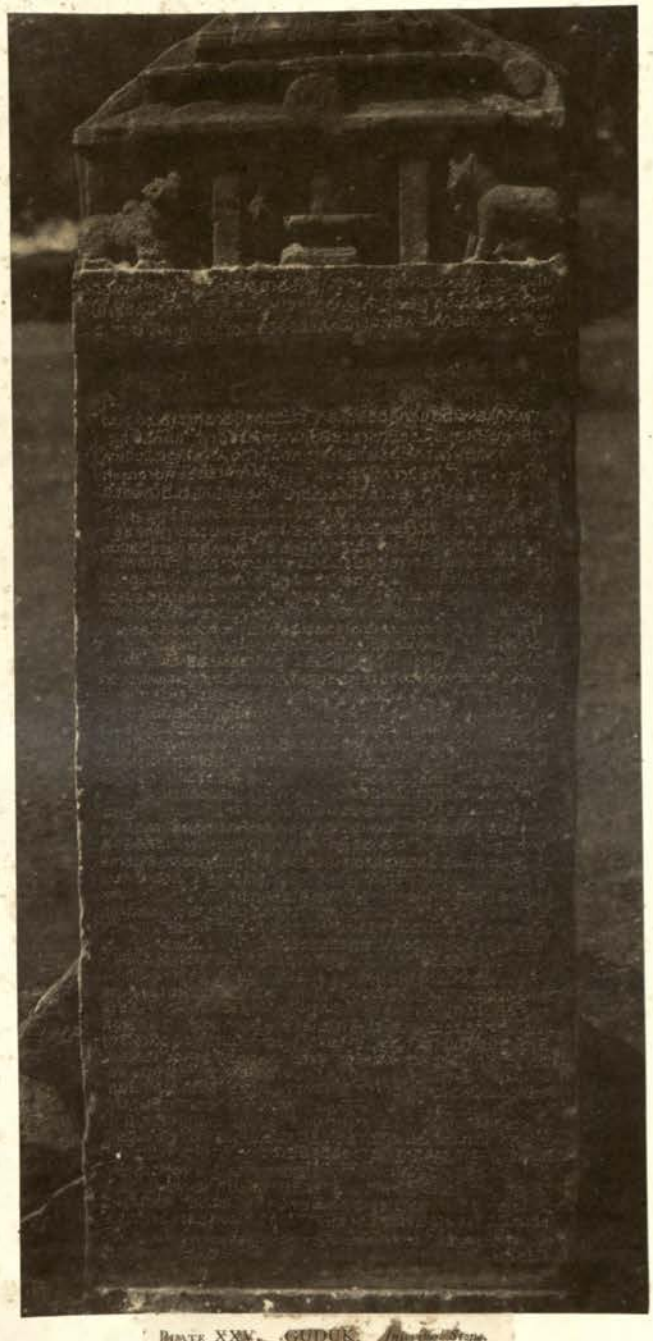


PLATE XXIV. GUDUK. *Title illegible*



PLANTE XXIX. GUDEA.

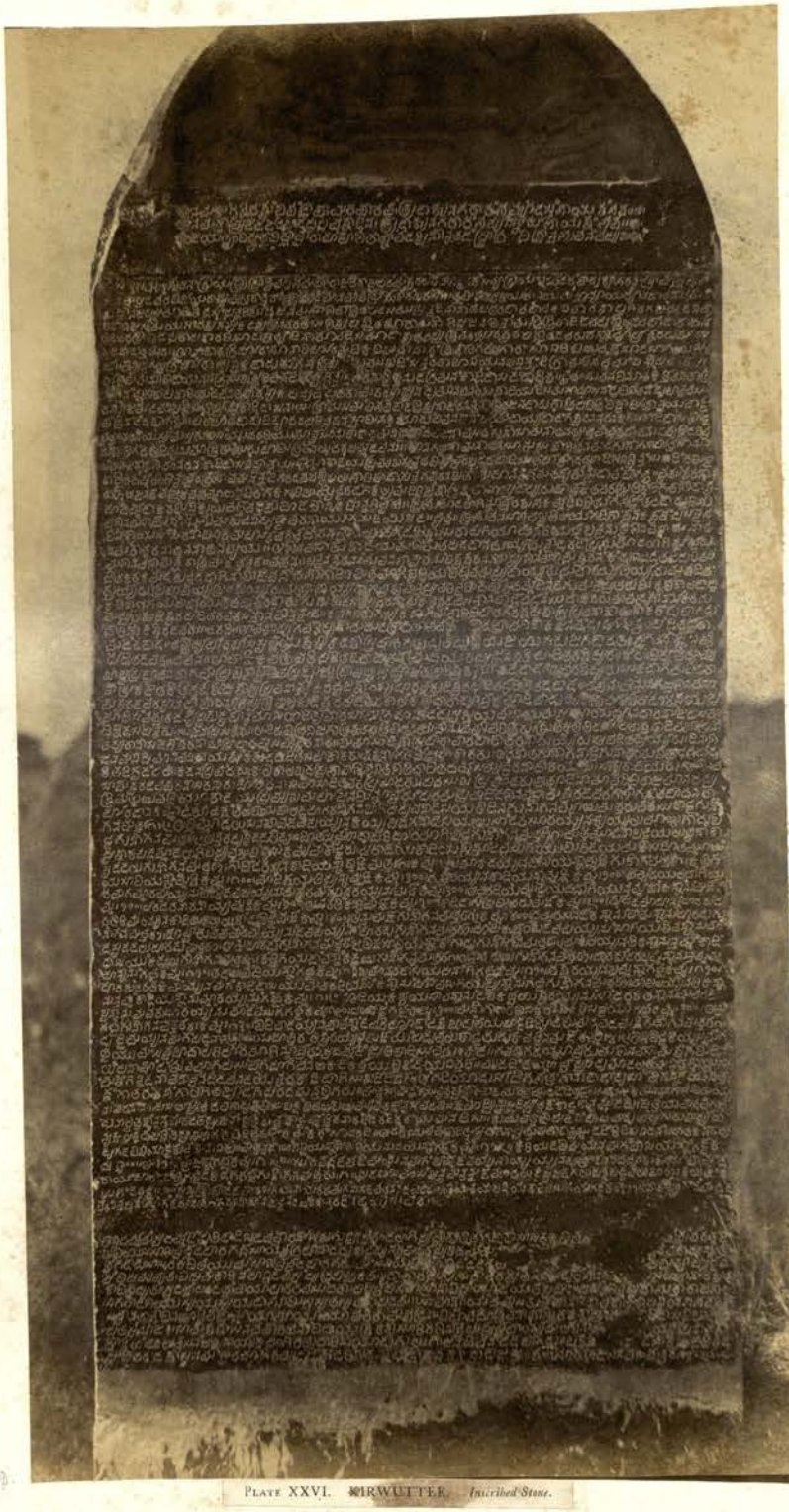


PLATE XXVI. KIRWUTTEE. *Inscribed Stone.*

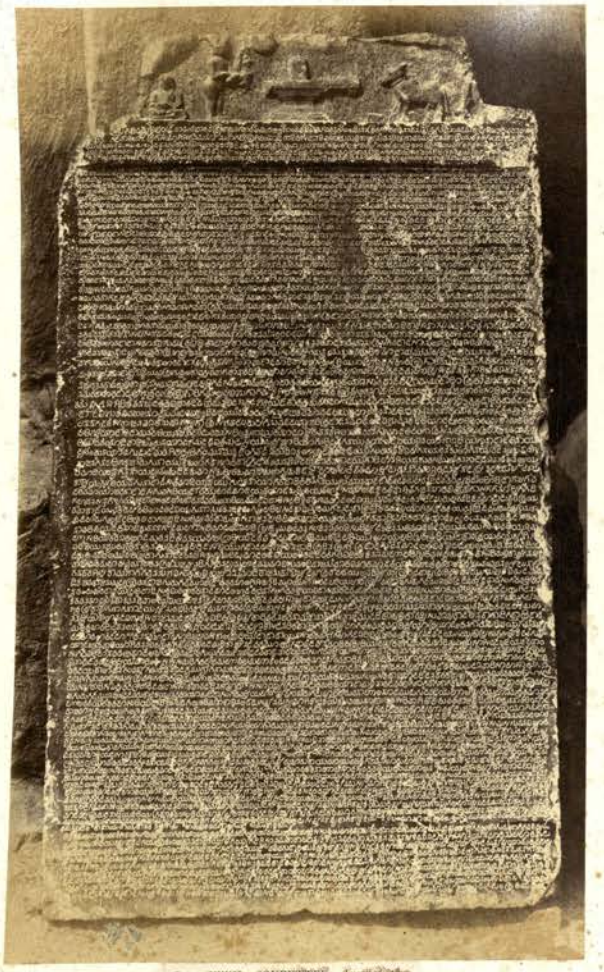


PLATE XXVII. SONDUTTEE. *Inscribed Stone*

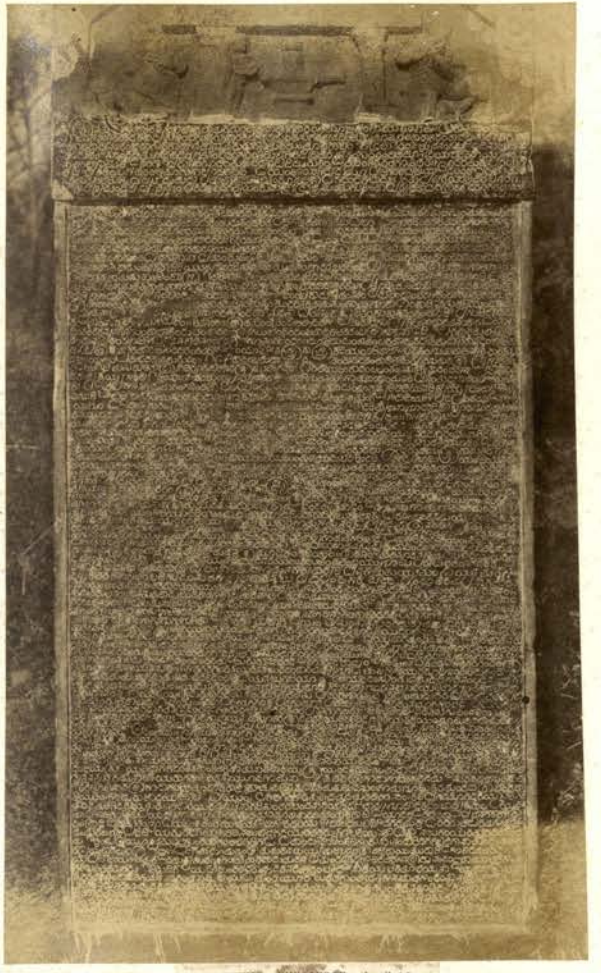


PLATE XXVIII. NORSAPOOR. *Inscribed Stone*

PLATE XXIX.—HUNGUK. *Memorial Stones.*

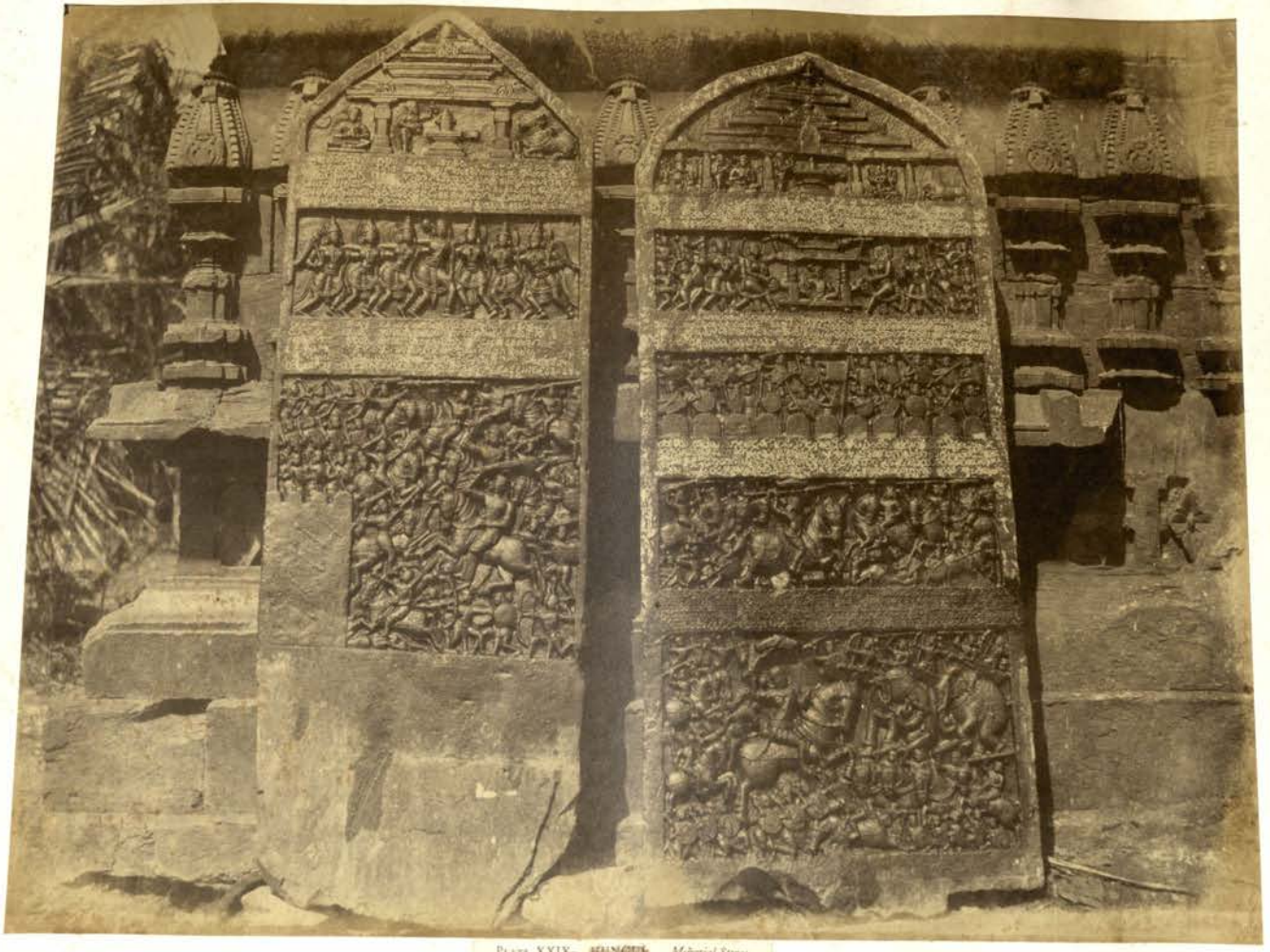


PLATE XXIX. HUNGOUK. *Memorial Stones.*

PLATE XXX. HUNGUL. *A Memorial Stone.*

PLATE XXX. HUNGUL. *A Memorial Stone.*

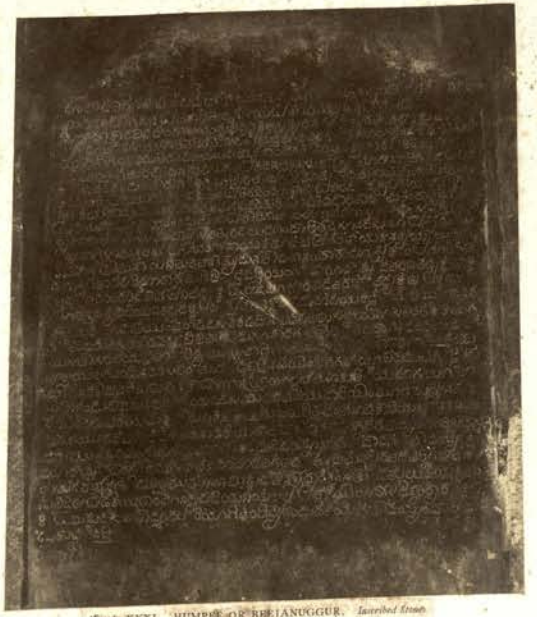


PLATE XXXI. HUMPEE OR BEEJANUGGUR. *Inscribed Stone.*

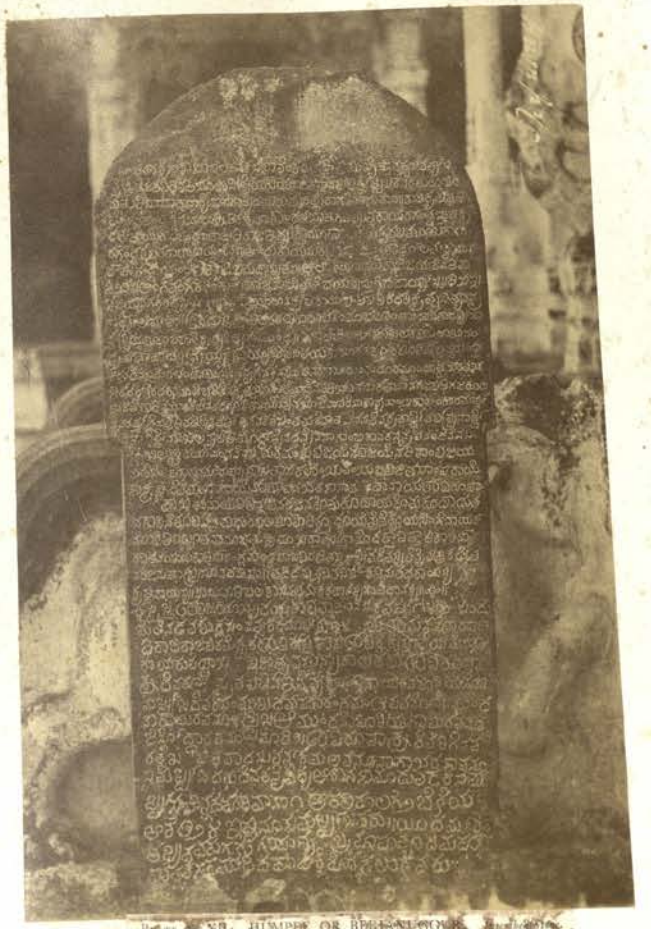


PLATE XXXII. HUMPEE OR BEEJANUGGUR. *Inscribed Stone.*

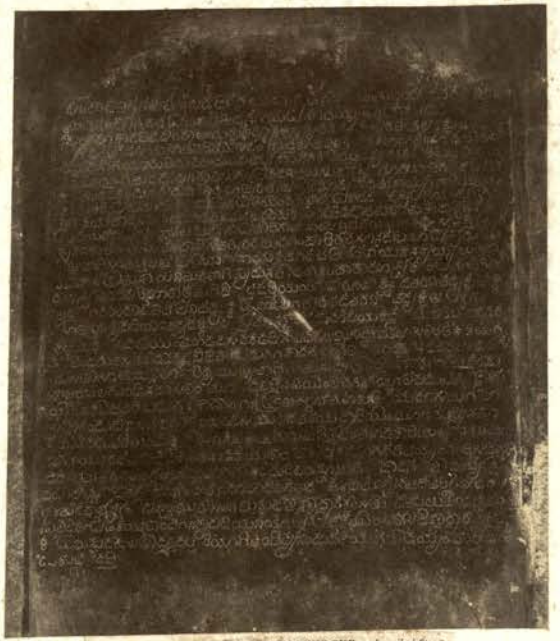


PLATE XXXI. HUMPEE OR BEEJANUGGUR. *Inscribed Stone.*

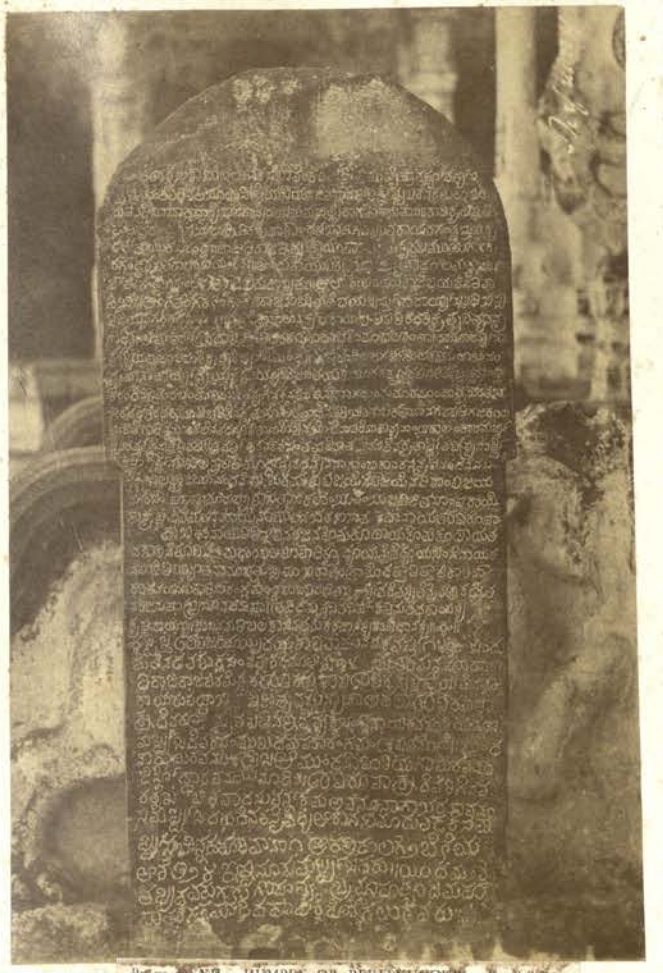
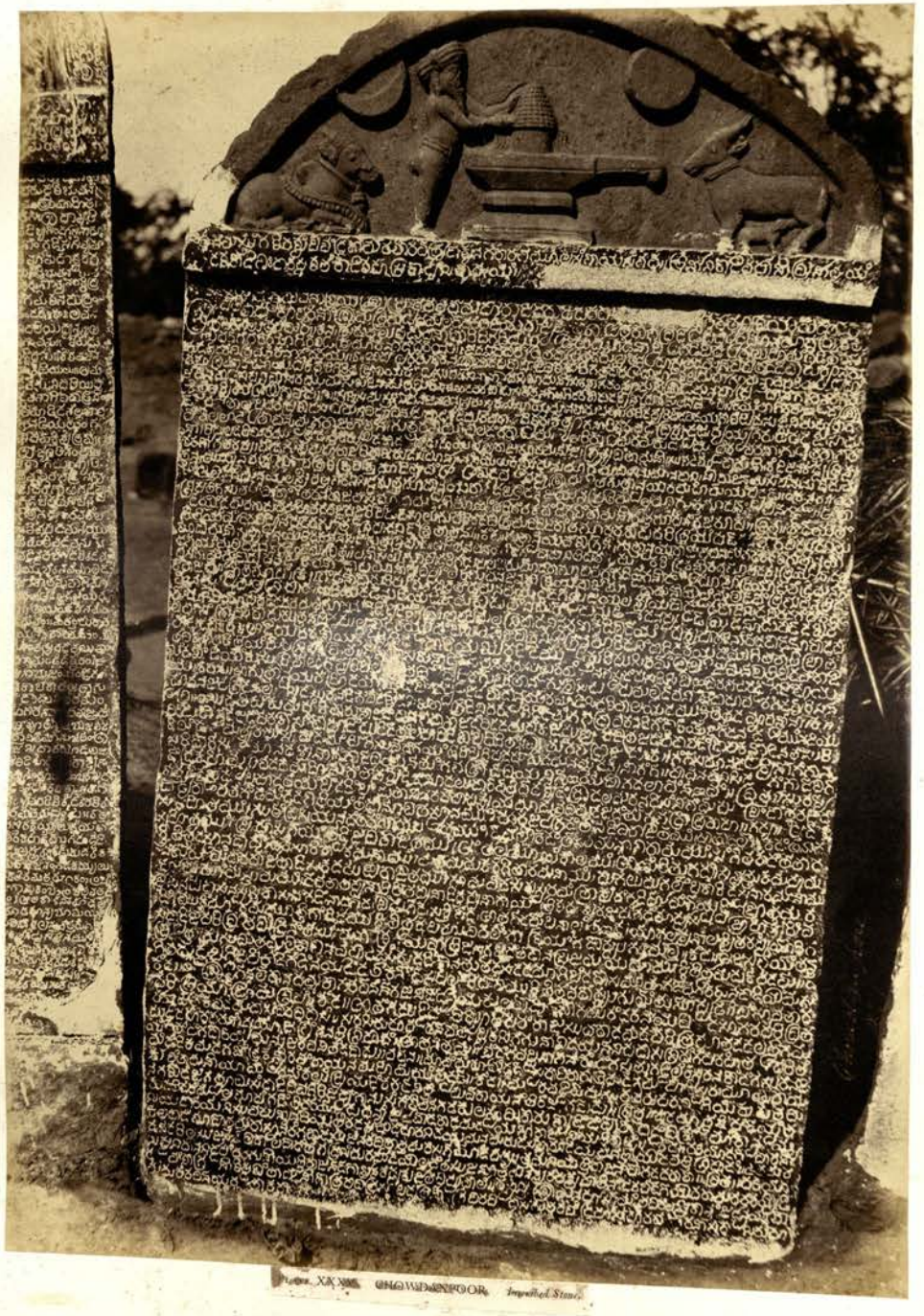


PLATE XXXII. HUMPEE OR BEEJANUGGUR. *Inscribed Stone.*

PLATE XXXIII. TEEOWLEE. *Inscribed Stone.*

PLATE XXXIV. TEEOWLEE. *Inscribed Stone.*



XXXV. GNGWDMNTGOR. Impelled Stone.

PLATE XXXVI. CHOWDANPOOR.

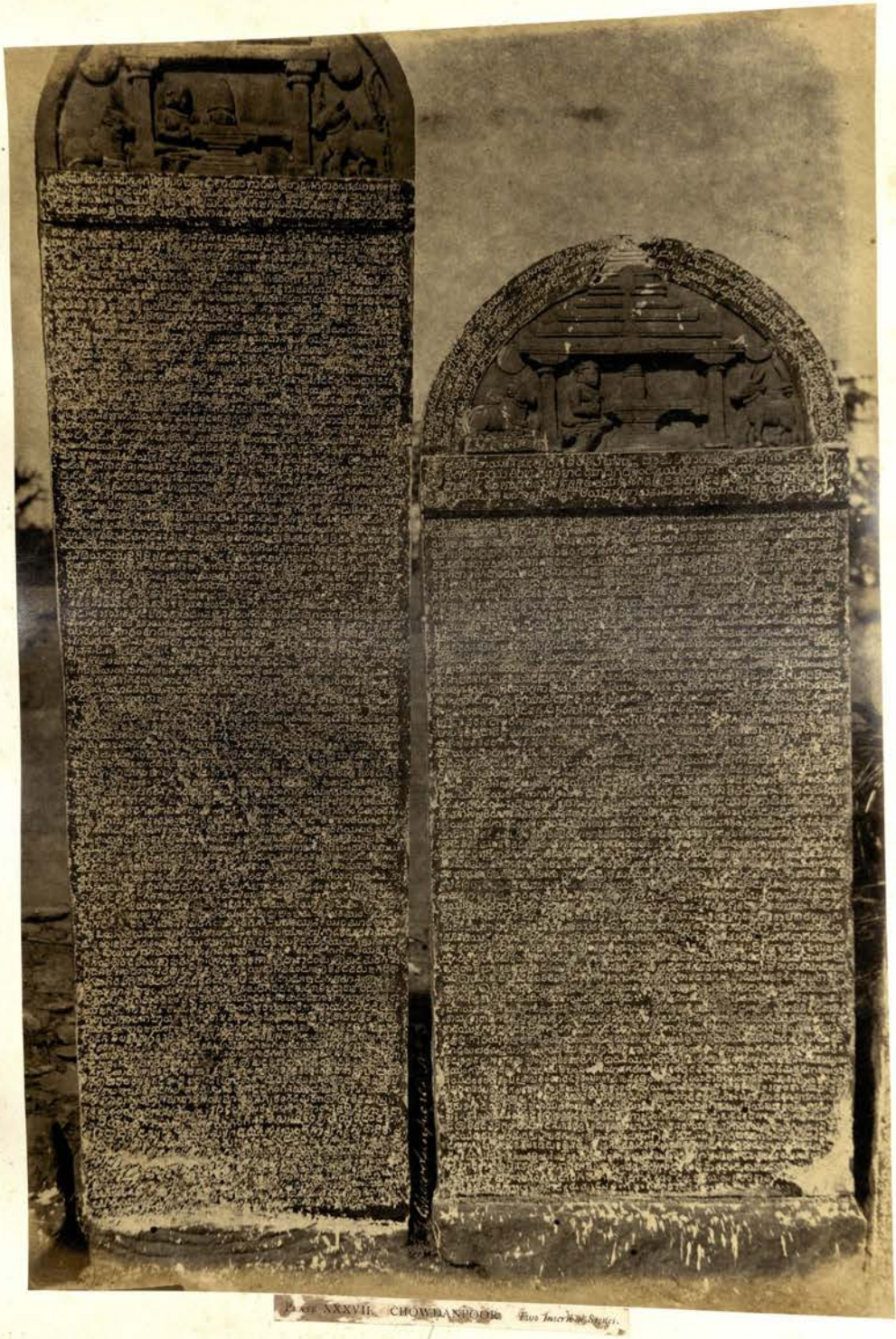


PLATE XXXVII. CHOWDANPOOR. Two Inscribed Stones.

PLATE XXXVIII. HURYHUR. *Two Inscribed Stones.*

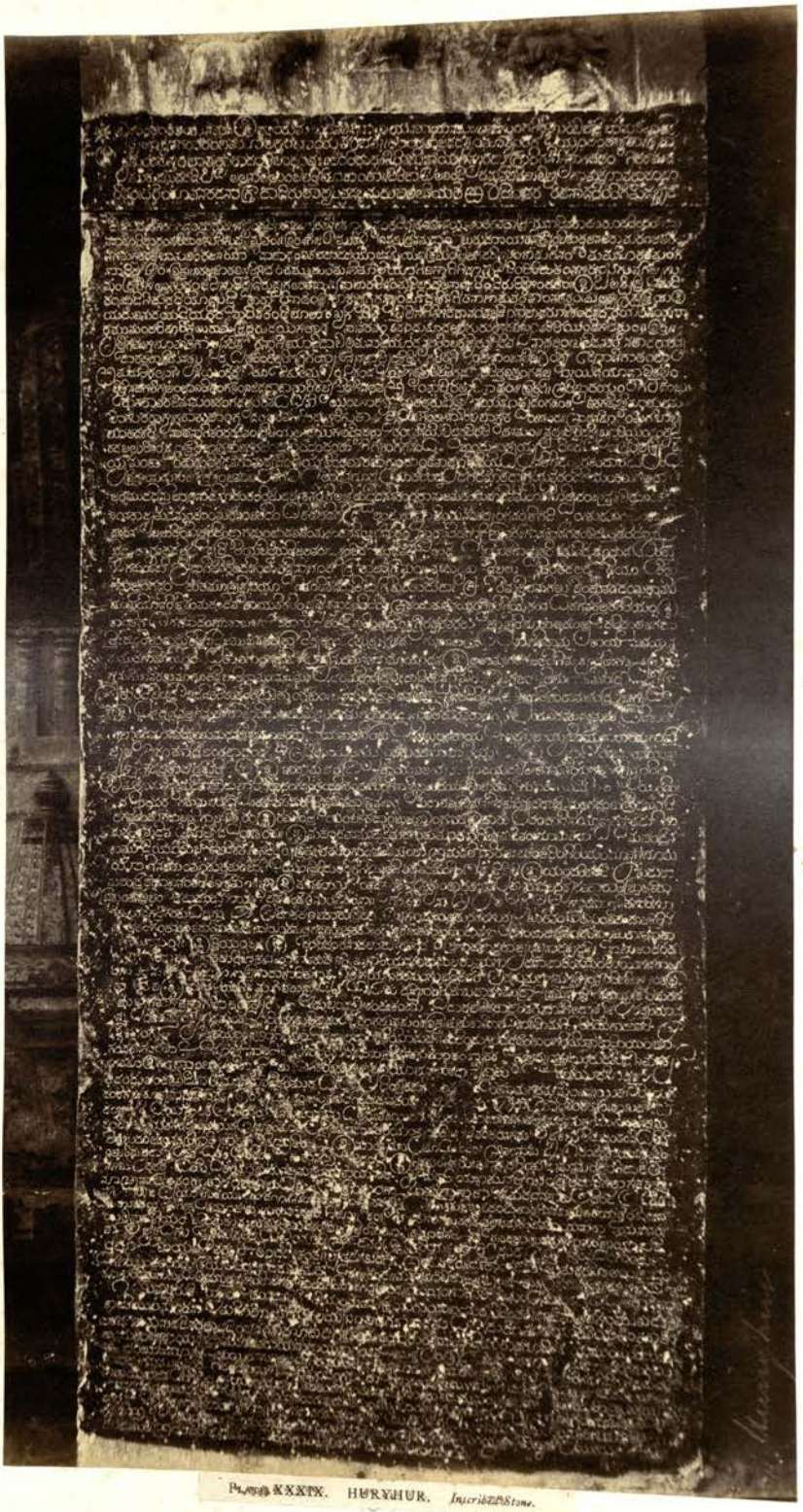


PLATE XXXIX. HARIHAR. Inscribed Stone.

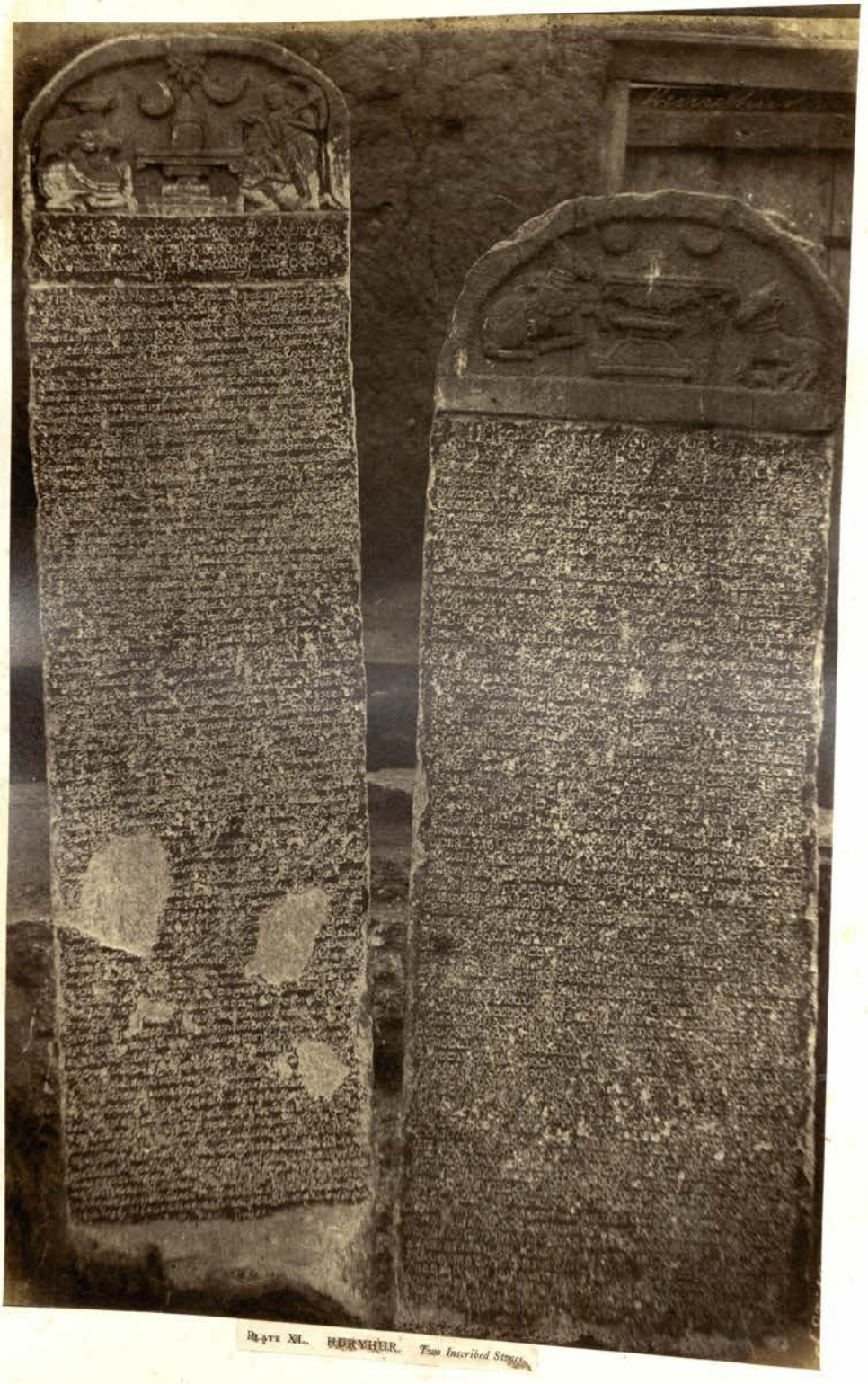


PLATE XL. BERYHUR. Two Inscribed Stones.

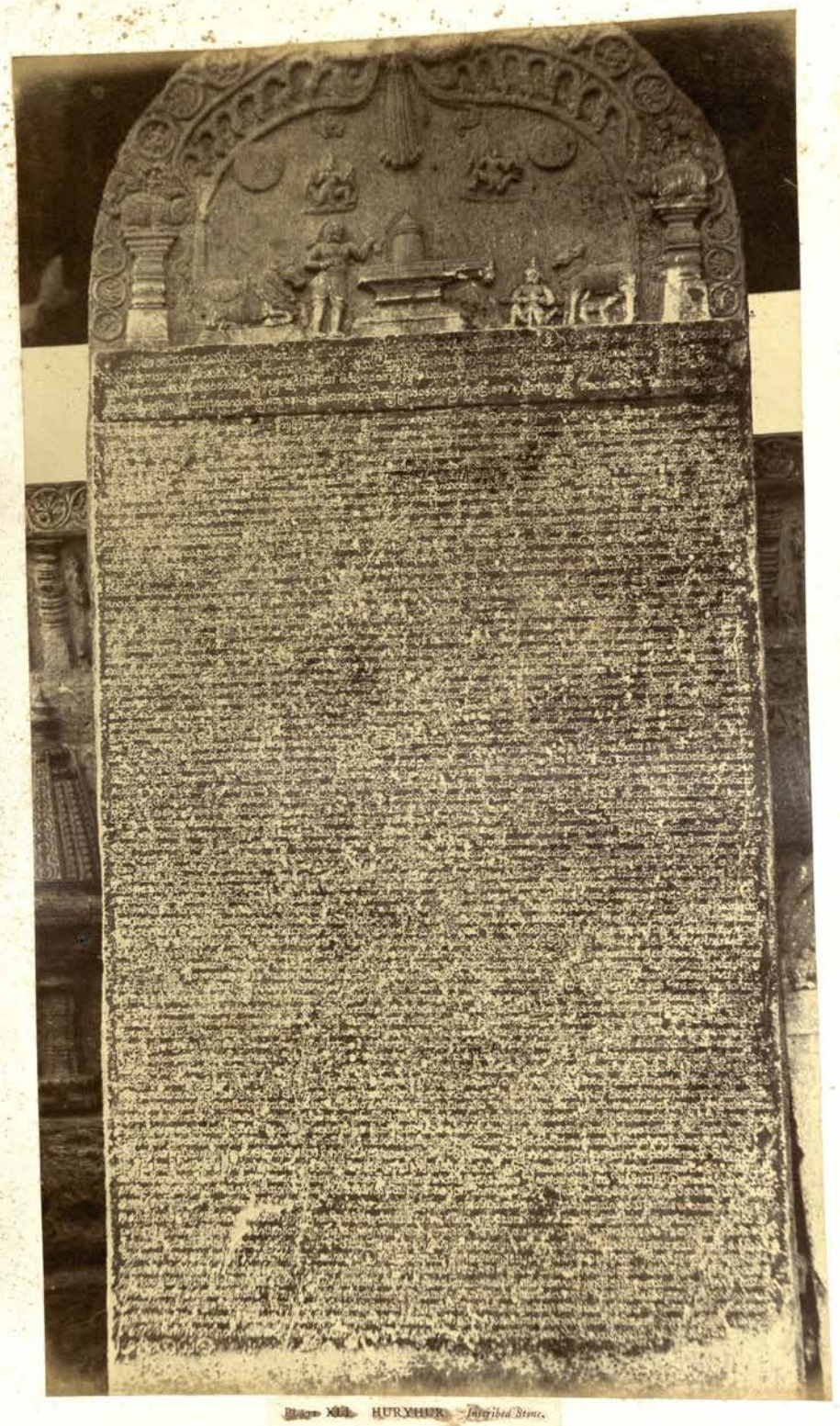


Plate XIII. HURYHUR. *Inscribed Stone.*

Plate XLII. HARIHAR. Gavallai Stone.

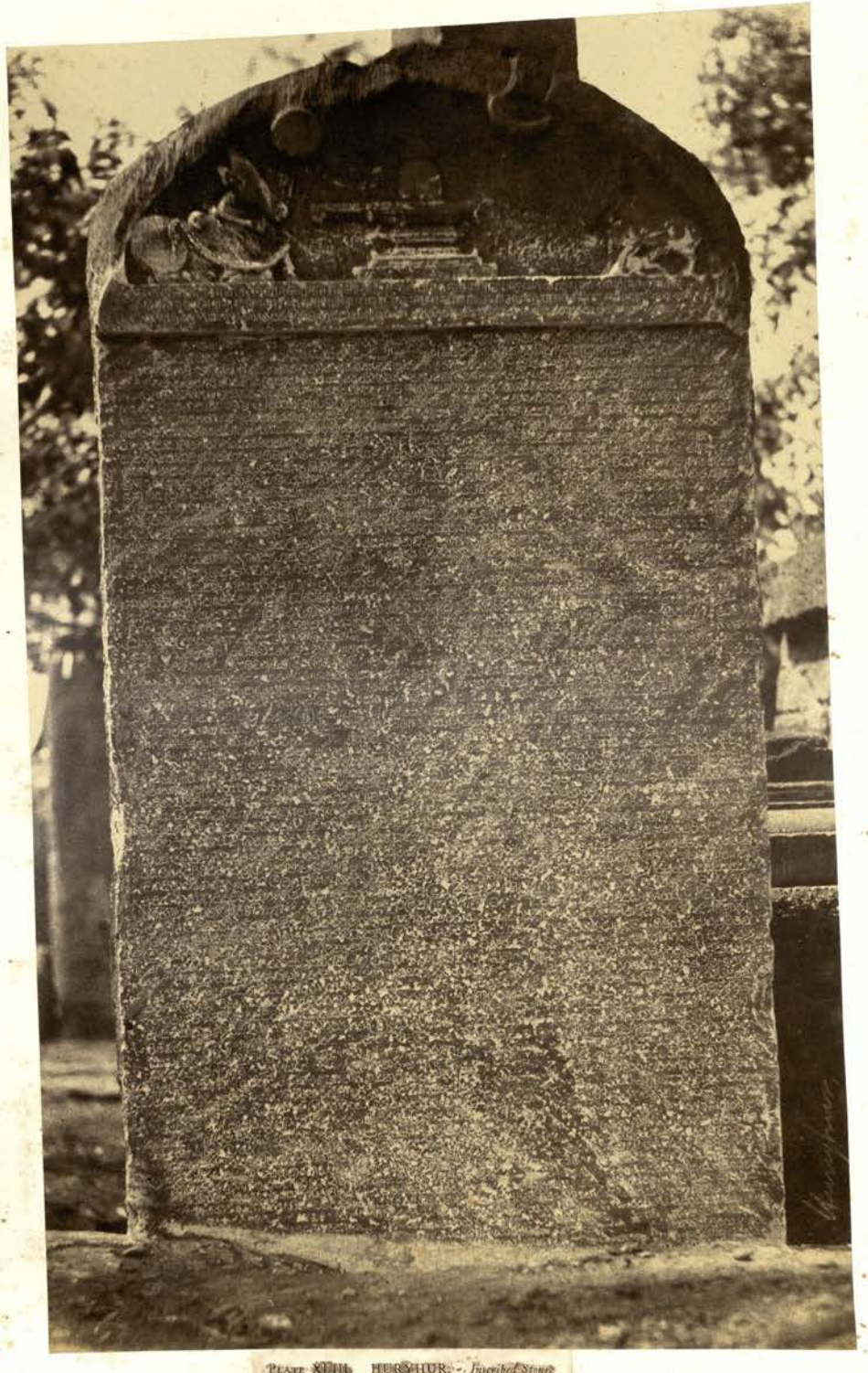


PLATE XIIIb. HURSHUR. - Inscribed Stone

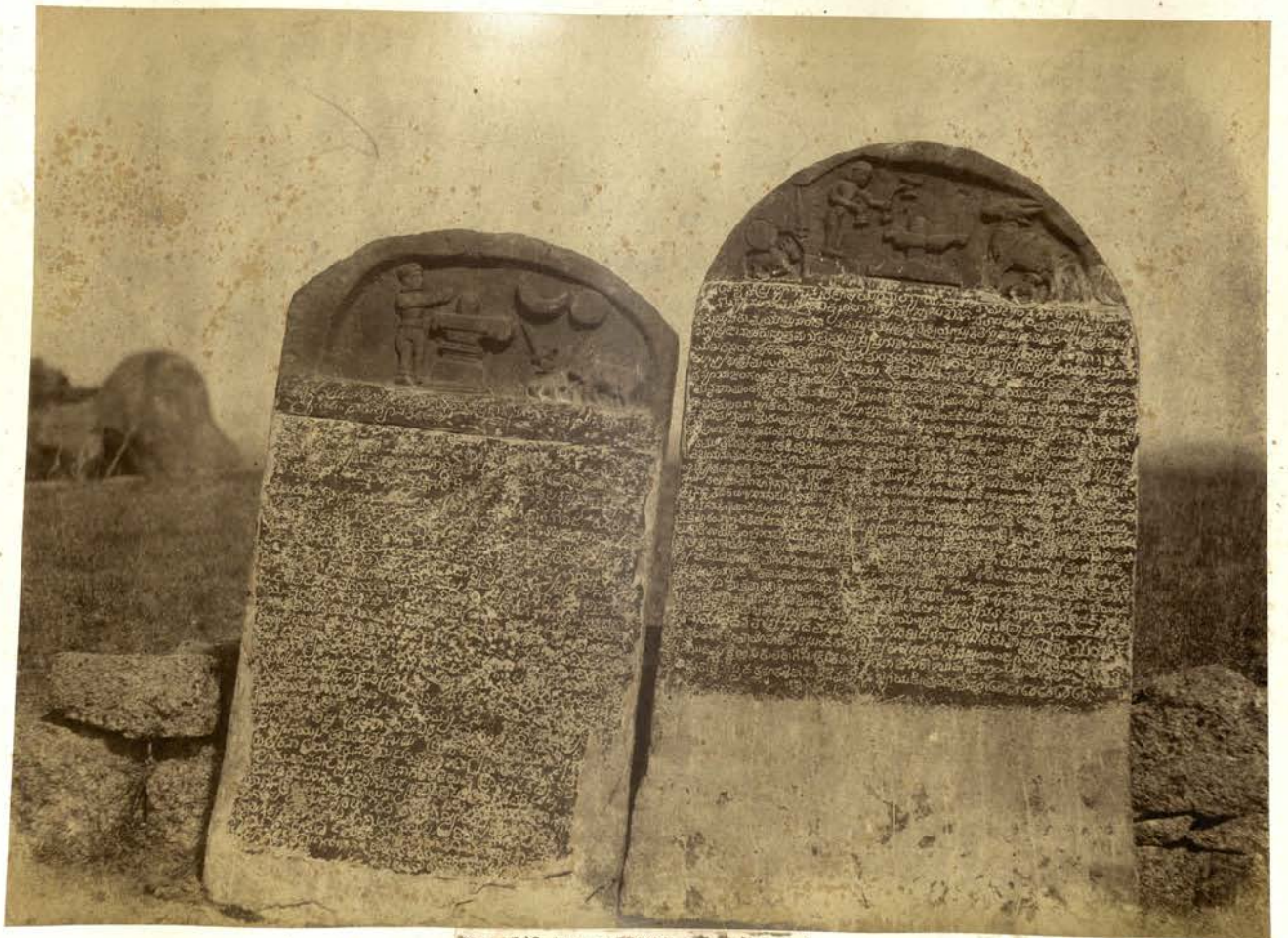


Plate XLIV. CHITTLEBROOG. Two Inscribed Stones.

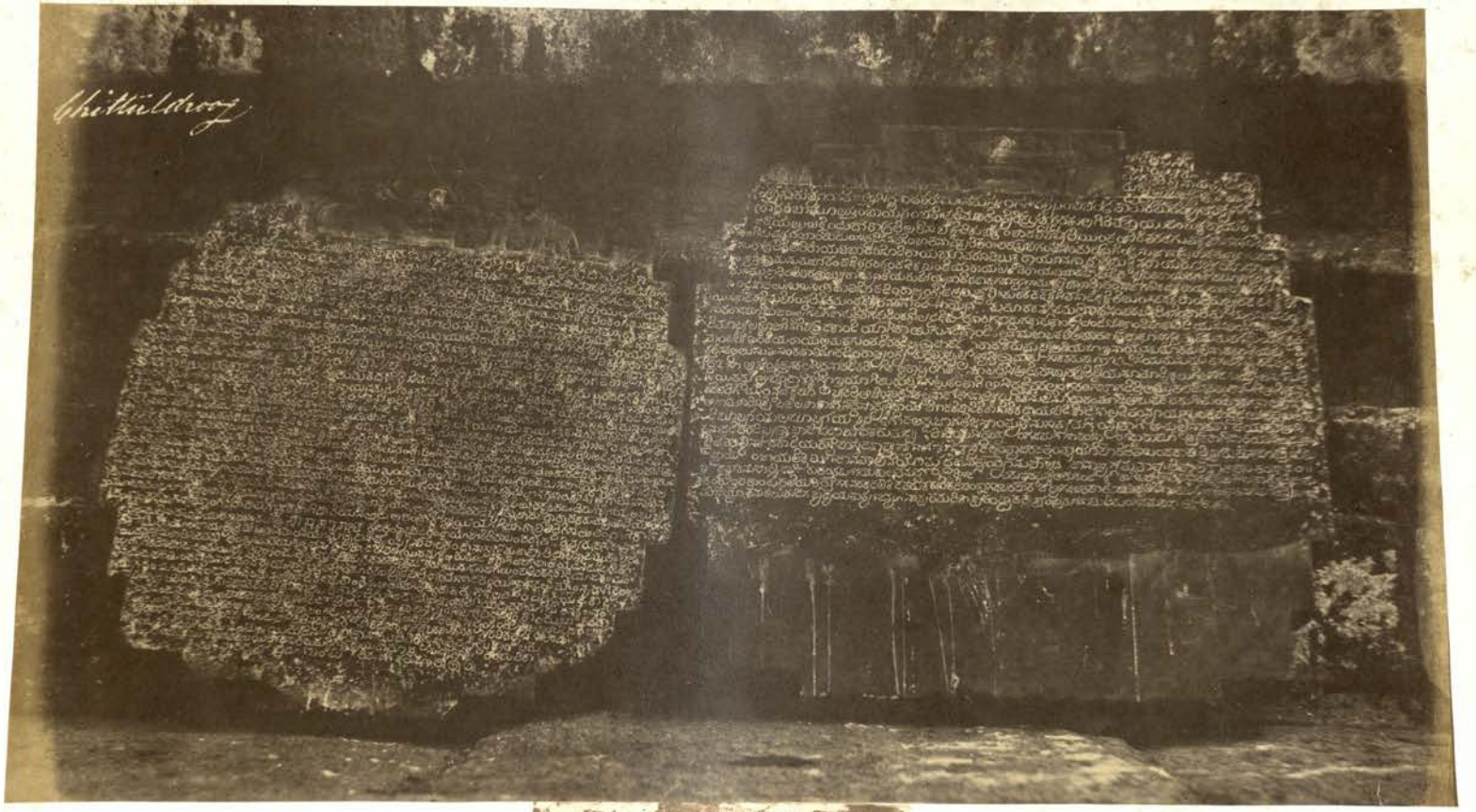
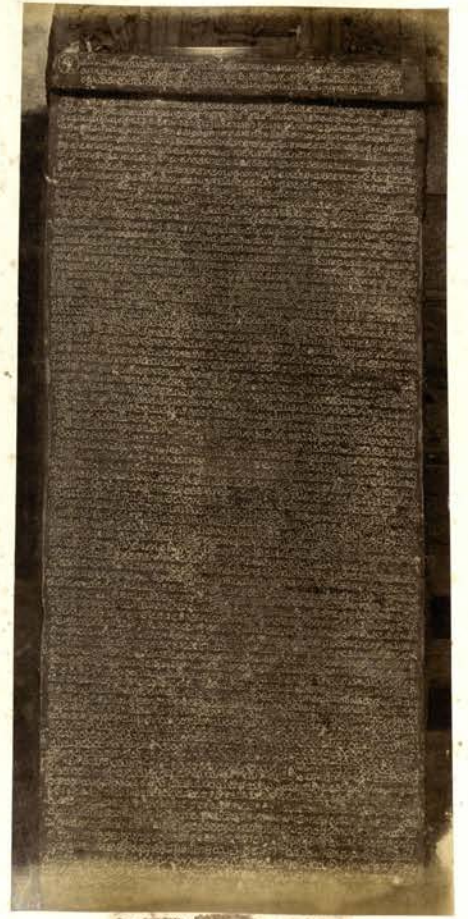


PLATE XLV. CHITTULDROOG. The Imperial Stone.

PLATE XLVI. LUKHMESHWUR. *Inscribed Stone.*



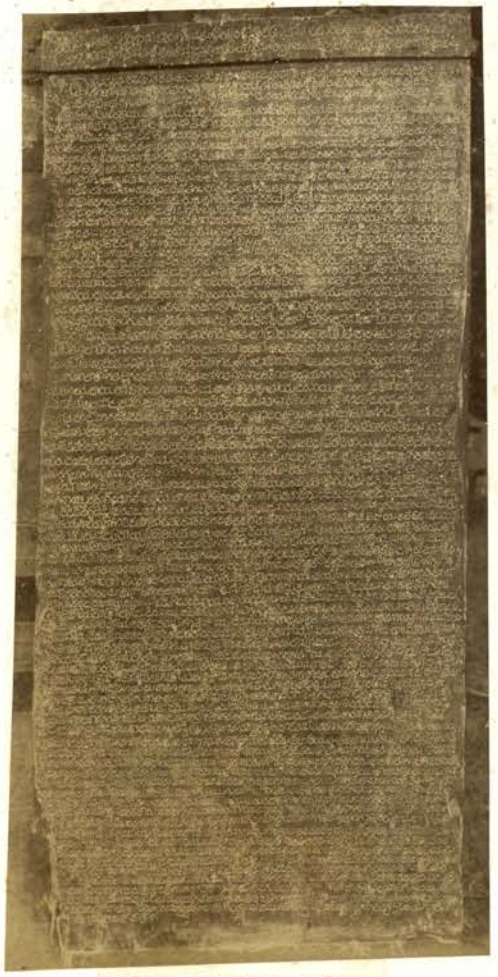


PLATE XLVIII. BALAGAVEE. *Inscribed Stone.*

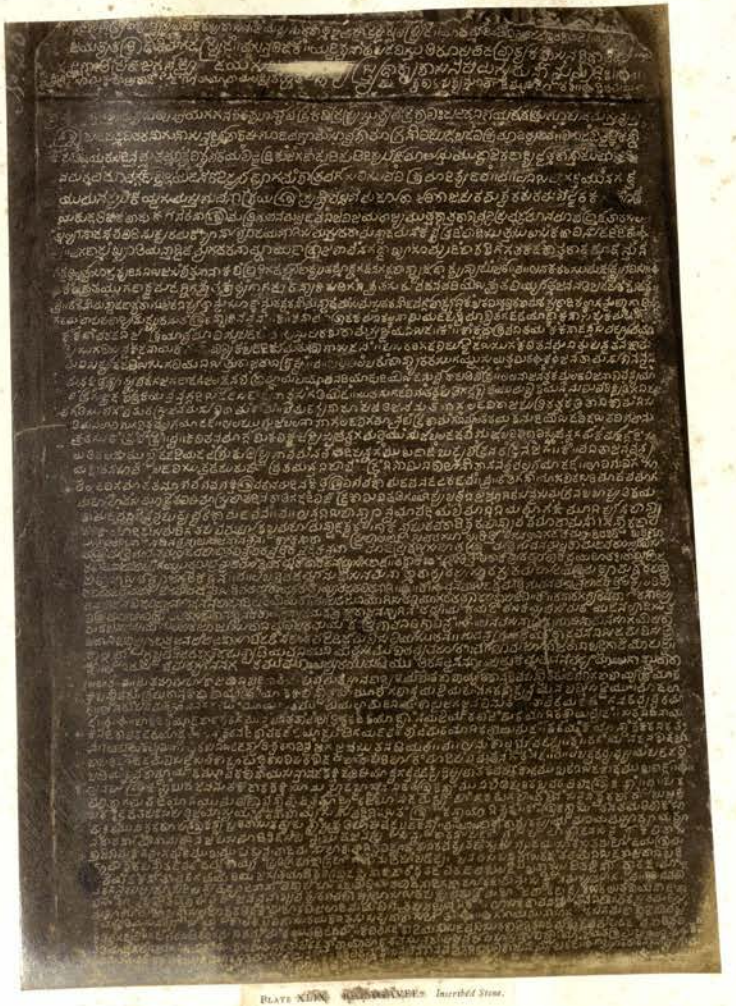


PLATE XLIX. [illegible] *Inscribed Stone.*

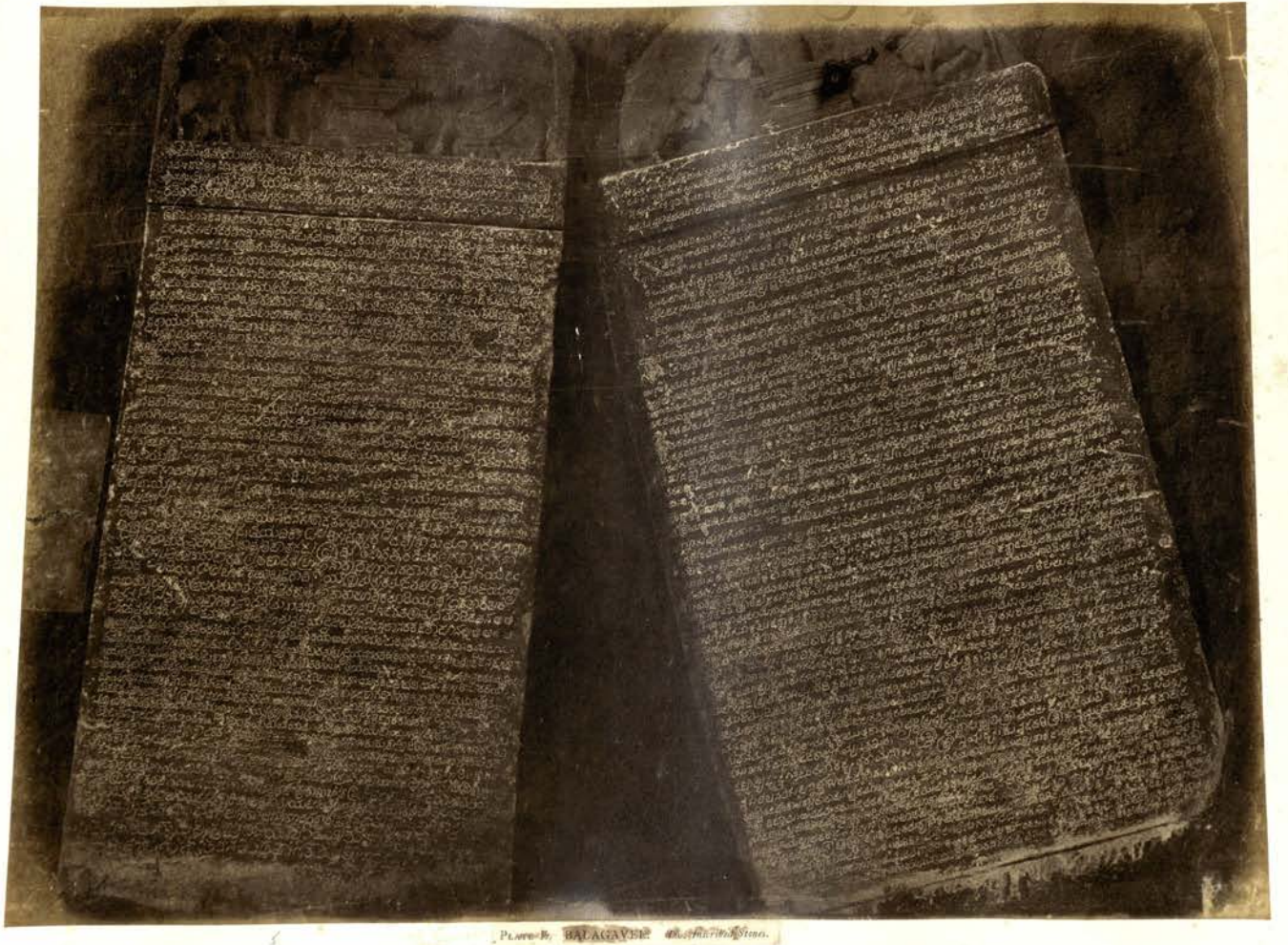


PLATE V. BALAGAVELI Inscribed Stones.

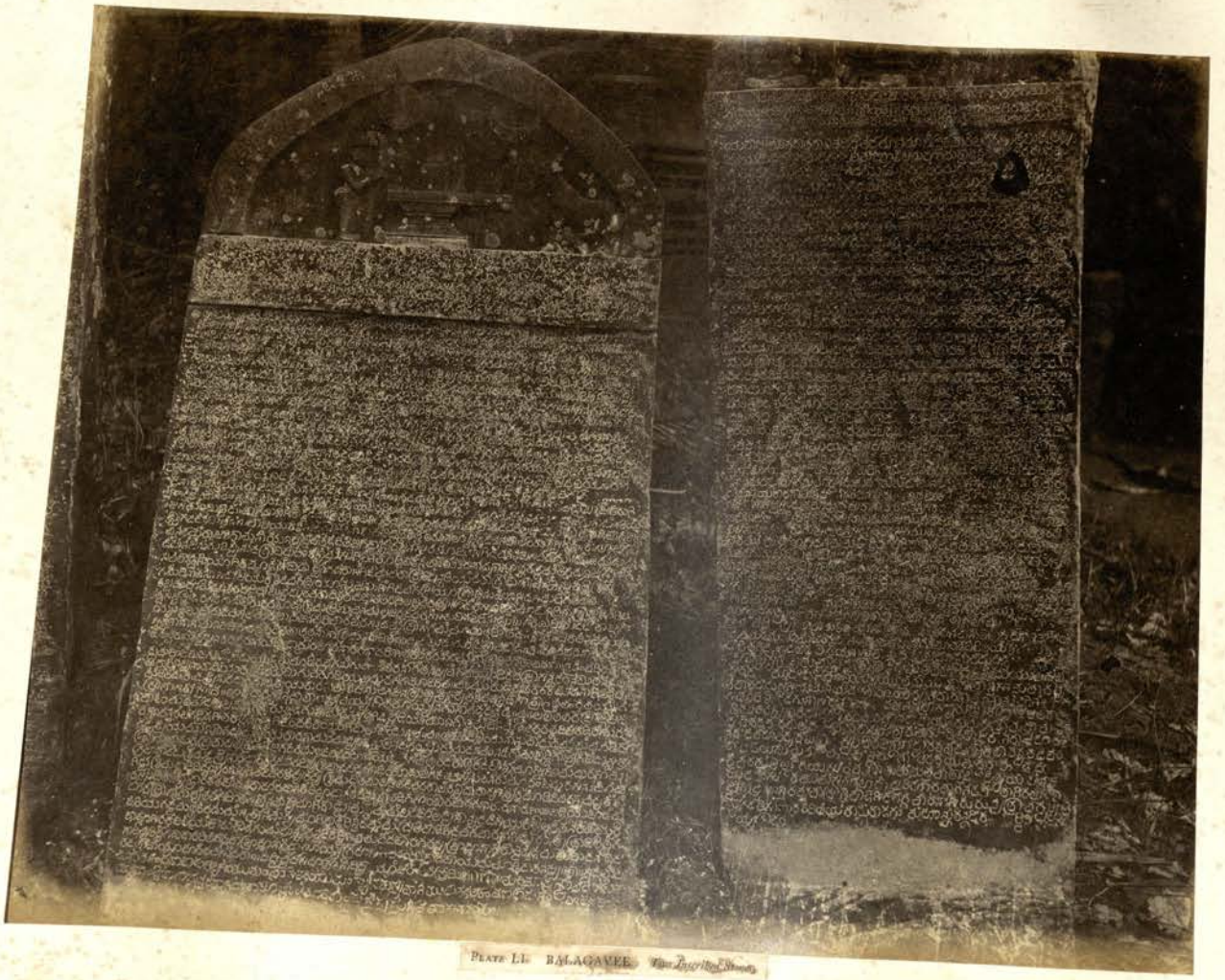


PLATE LI. BALAGAVEE. Two Inscribed Stones.

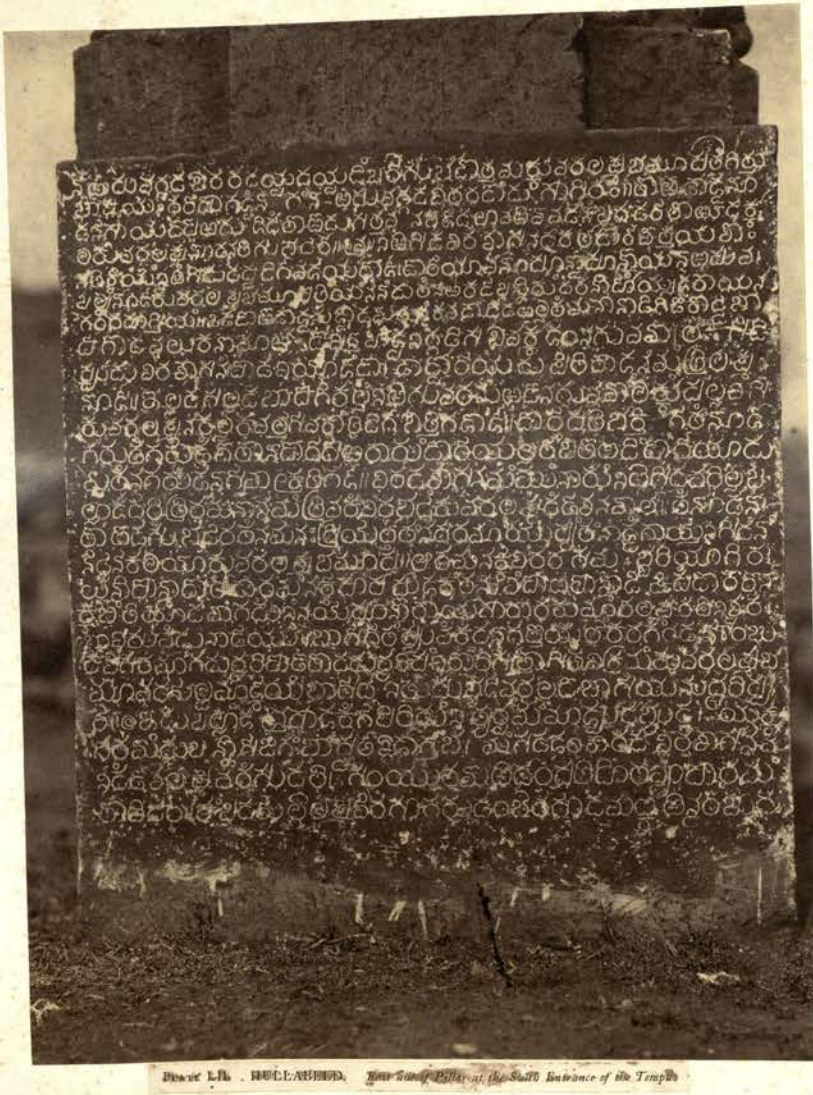


Plate LII. HULLAHALLI. Inner Side of Pillar at the South Entrance of the Temple

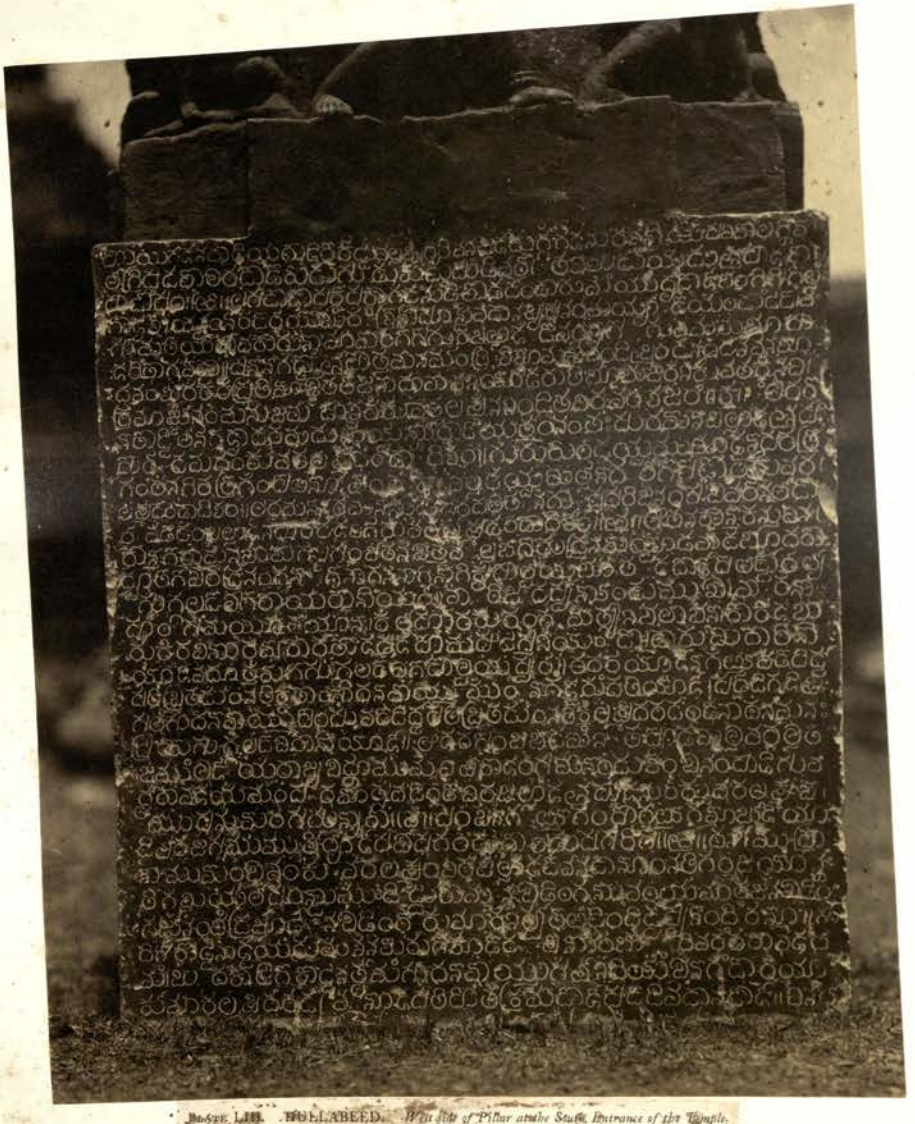


Plate LIII. HOLLABEED. West side of Pillar at the South Entrance of the Temple.

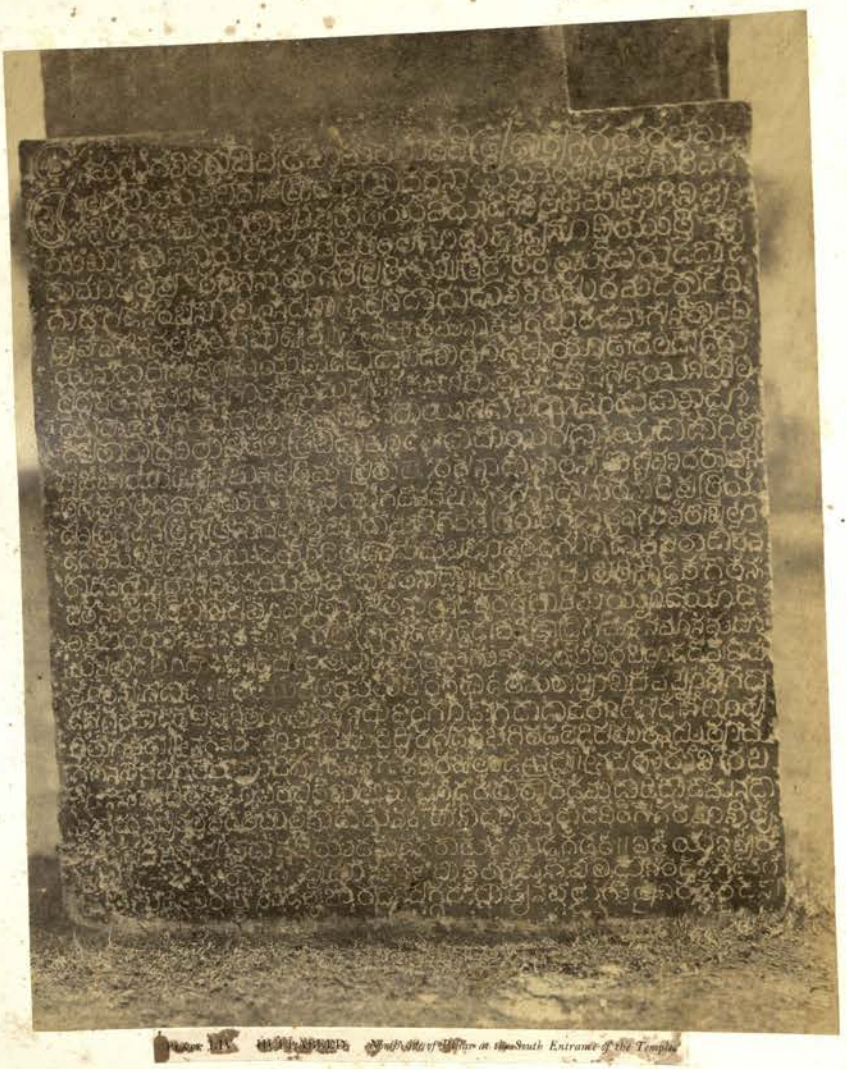


PLATE XIX. Half a Slab of Stone in the South Entrance of the Temple

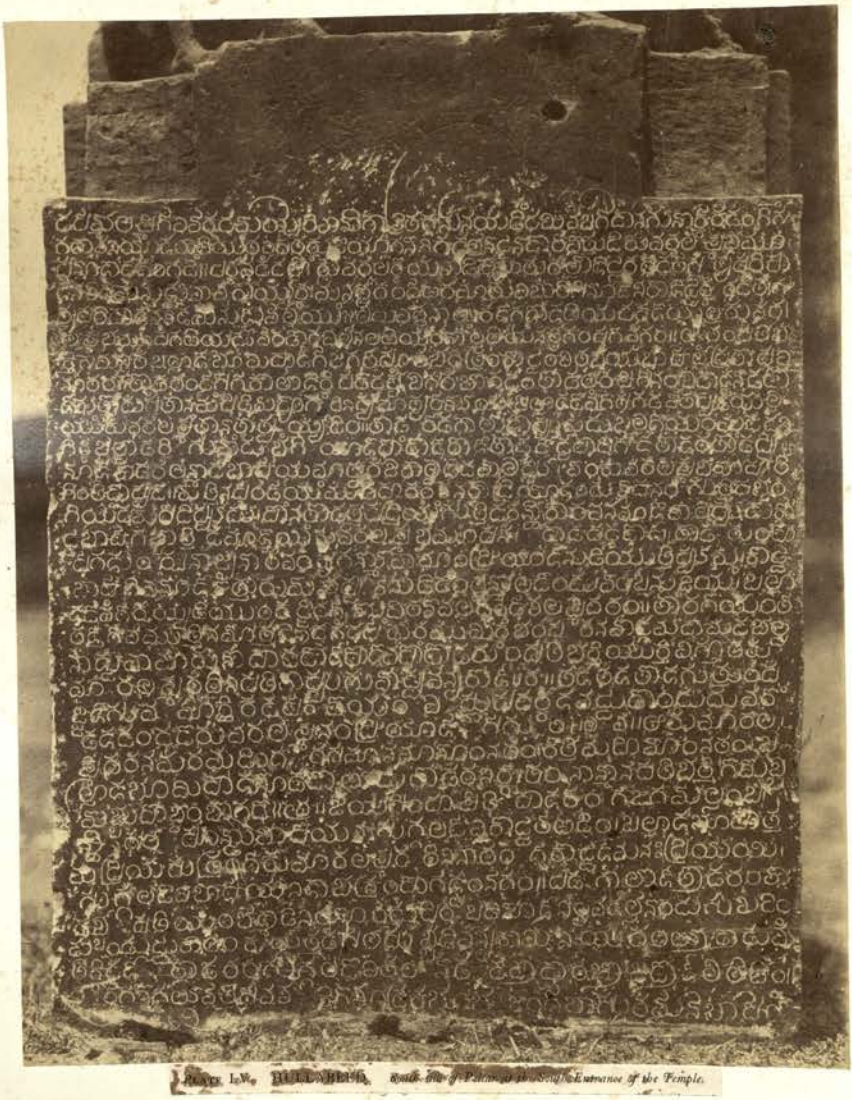


PLATE I.No. II. Inside the Pattanam to the South Entrance of the Temple.

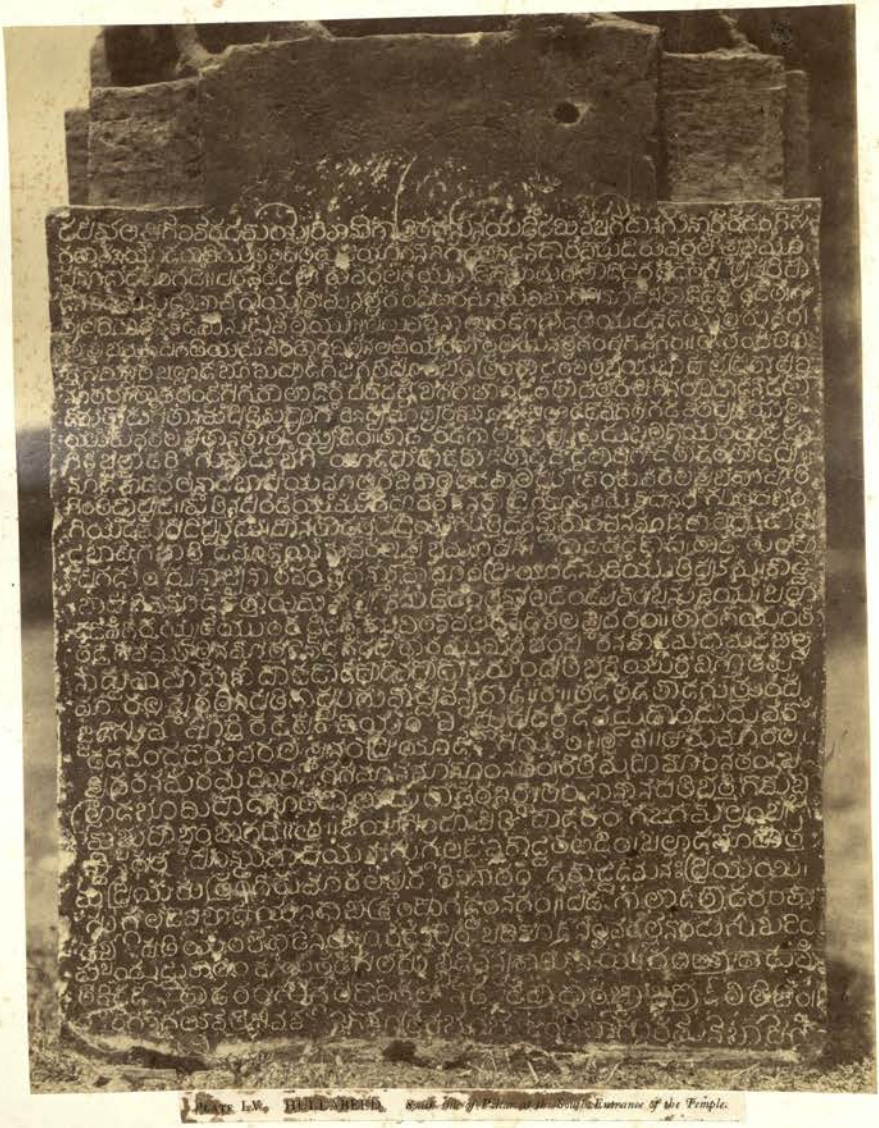


PLATE LV. BELLARY. South Face of Pillar at the South Entrance of the Temple.

Plate VI. HISTORY. Inscribed Stone.

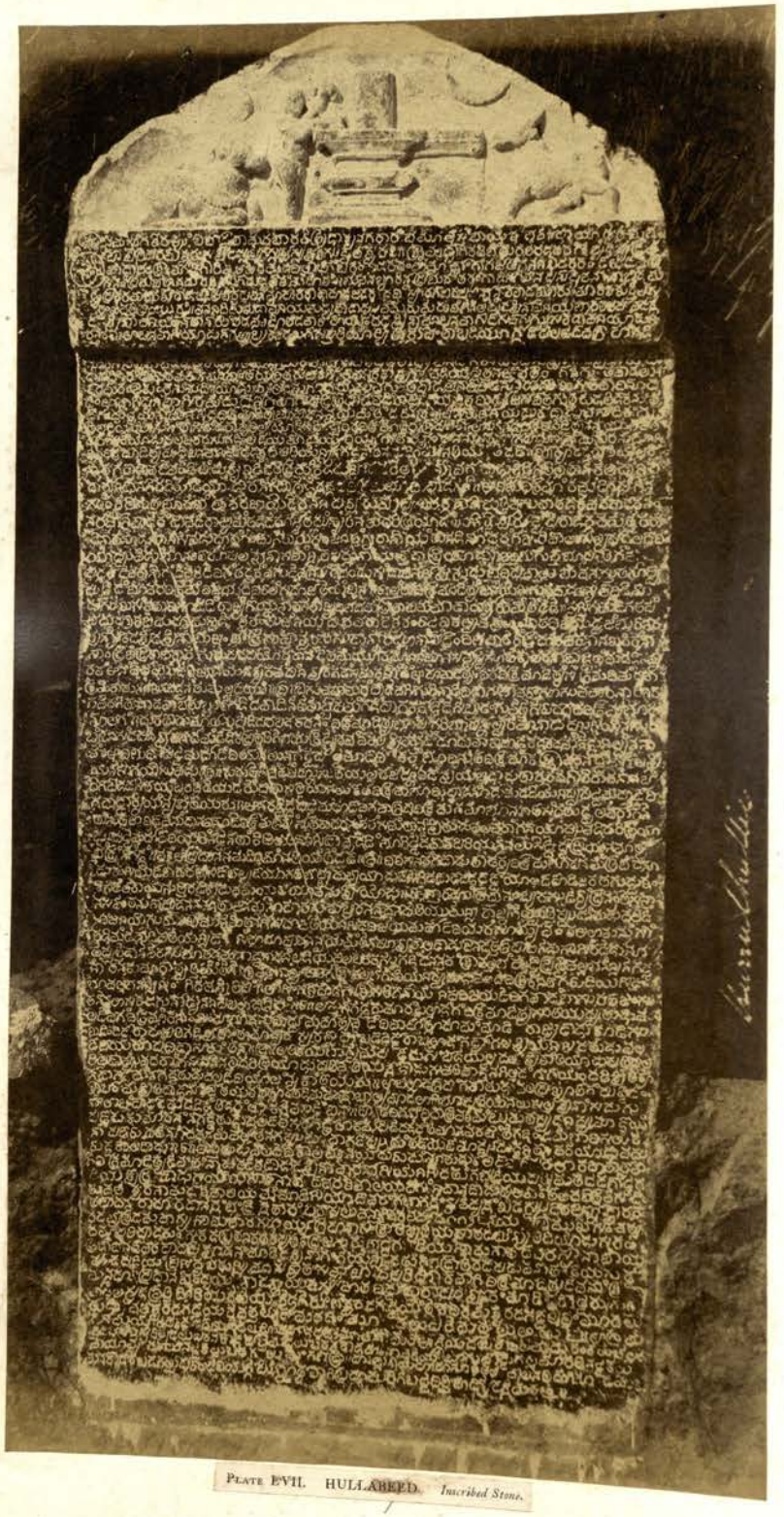
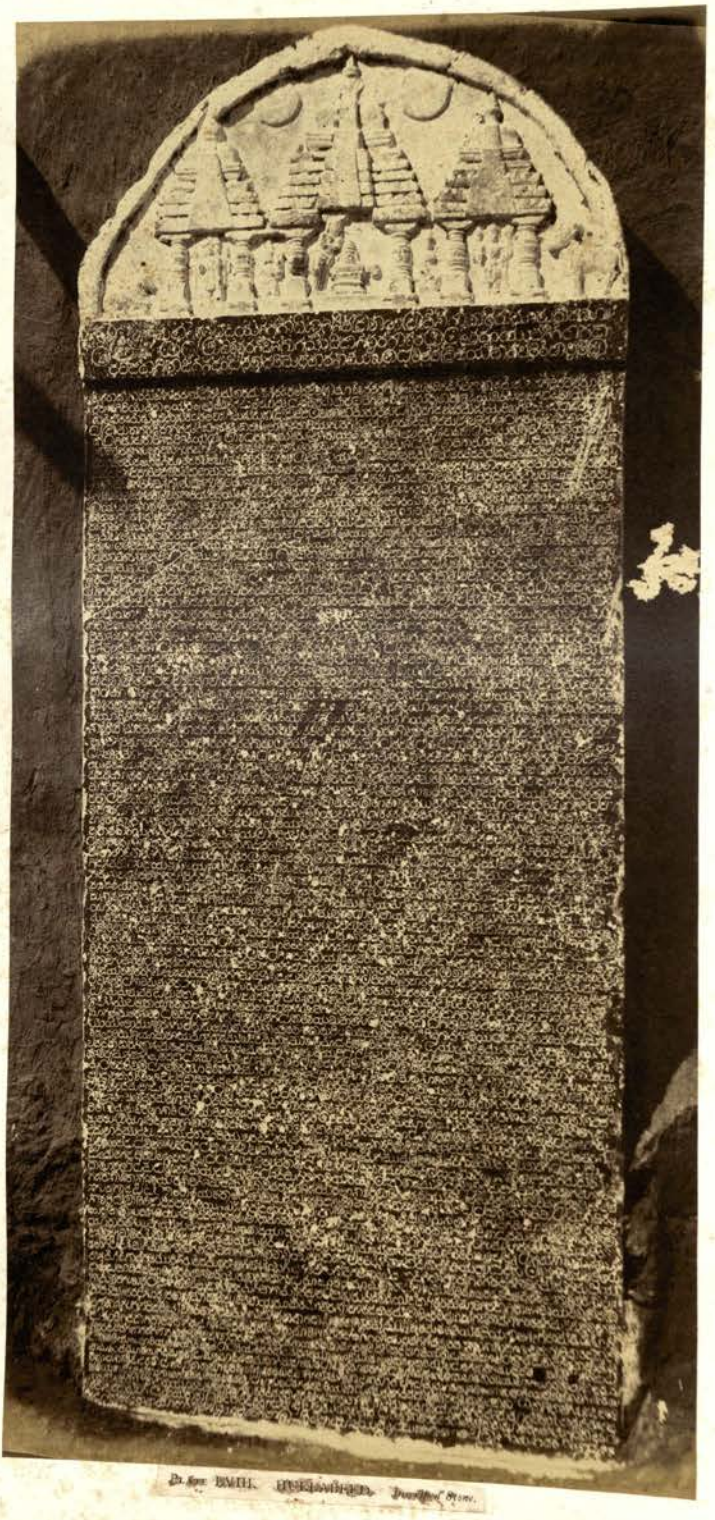


PLATE EVII. HULLAHEED. *Inscribed Stone.*



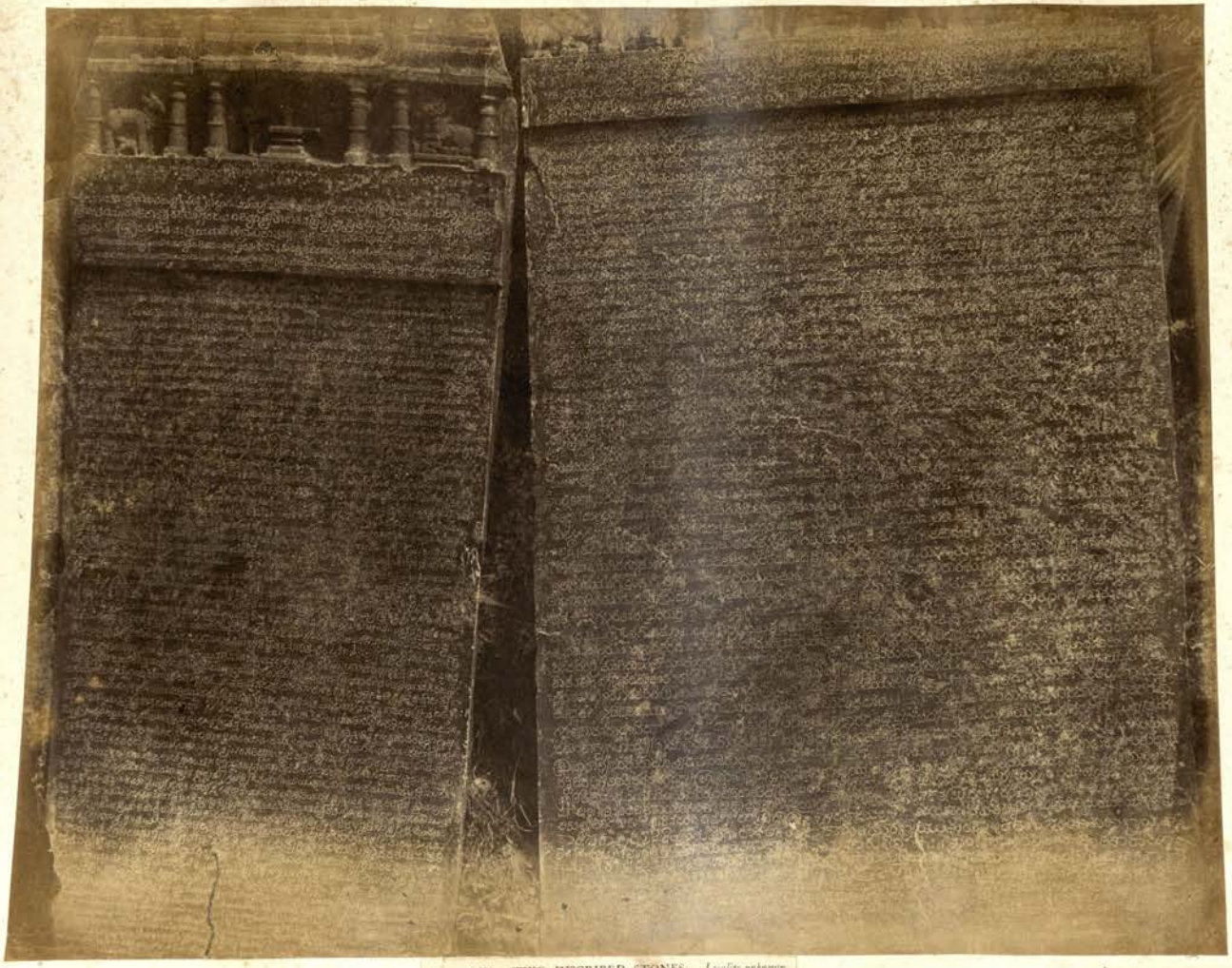


PLATE LIX. TWO INSCRIBED STONES. *Locality unknown.*

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